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16 August 1984

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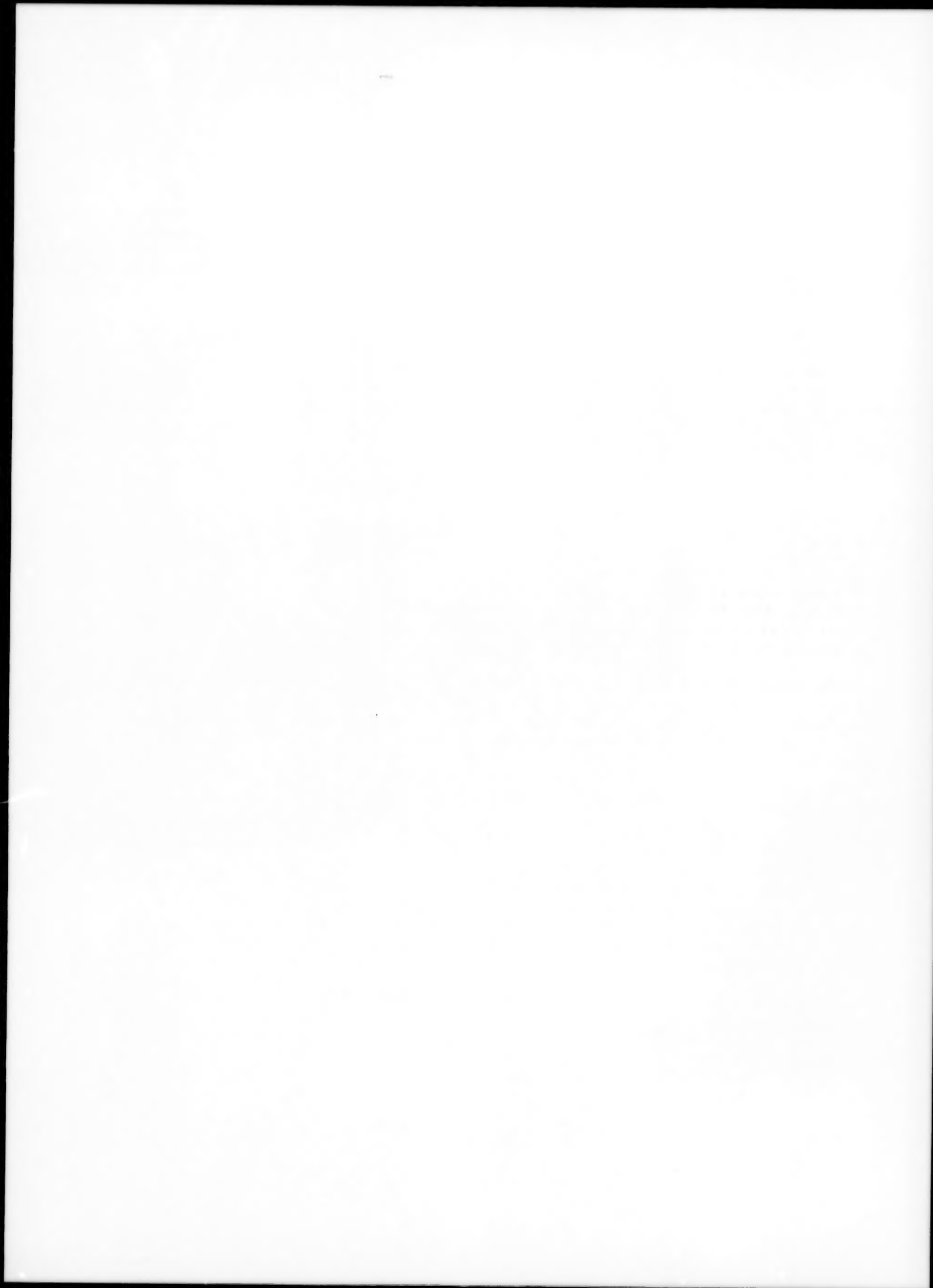
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U.S. SUBS SARGO, ASPRO TO DOCK AT YOKOSUKA

OW151110 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Two U.S. nuclear-powered submarines, Sargo and Aspro, will arrive at the Yokosuka Naval Base Thursday afternoon for maintenance and replenishment of supplies, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Quoting information received from the U.S. Embassy, the ministry said the submarines will remain at the base "as long as it takes for them to achieve their objectives."

The 3,640-ton Aspro is the second Sturgeon-class attack submarine to call at Yokosuka this month, following the arrival there on August 5 of the drum. The U.S. Defense Department has announced that all Sturgeon-class submarines are to be equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles, but it is not known whether either drum or Aspro have yet been so armed.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT SOUGHT

OW151117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Yoshio Sakurauchi, president of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Friendship With the Soviet Union, and Kenji Fukunaga, speaker of the lower house, agreed Wednesday to seek a visit to Japan by Soviet parliamentarians at a possible date after late October. Sakurauchi met Fukunaga in the Diet building here to exchange views on Russo-Japanese relations before Sakurauchi visits the Soviet Union from August 28 to September 1 at the invitation of Soviet officials. In the meeting, they shared a view that there is a need to activate exchanges between Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians to thaw Japan-Soviet cooling relations.

Sakurauchi, a former foreign minister, is expected to meet Soviet party Politburo Member Mikhail Gorbachev who is thought to be the No. 2 man in the Soviet hierarchy, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet leaders. Sakurauchi will be accompanied by three lower house members, including Socialist Kenjiro Kadoya, secretary general of the Japanese League.

IRAN WILLING TO COOPERATE IN SECURING GULF

OW150943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi[-Khamene'i] in a letter handed to his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday that Iran is willing to cooperate in securing safety in the Persian Gulf unless Iraq obstructs free commercial shipping in the Gulf. The letter was handed to Nakasone by visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili when he paid a courtesy call on Nakasone at the prime minister's office here.

While appreciating Japan's strong interests in an end to the Iran-Iraq War and safe commercial shipping in the Gulf, the letter said it is important to get rid of causes of tensions between the two countries to settle the conflict. The letter also asked Japan to support a proposal by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a ban on use of chemical weapons by Iran and Iraq.

Nakasone told Ardabili that Japan hopes for a settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict through their compromise in the cause of world peace. Nakasone also said Japan wants to deepen relations with Iran while calling for Iran's cooperation in securing safety for Japanese who work for the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Plant Project (IJPC).

PLANS TO SEND INVESTMENT SURVEY MISSION TO PRC

OW151115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 15 KYODO -- The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade Wednesday disclosed a plan to send an investment opportunity survey mission to China between August 21 and September 3. The association said the mission, made up of representatives of 21 companies, is being dispatched in response to a Chinese request for investments by not only big Japanese enterprises but also smaller businesses. It will visit Beijing, Shanghai, Dalian and Guangzhou, it added.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO INCREASE AFRICAN FOOD AID

OW160901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO -- The government is seeking to begin full-scale agricultural assistance to African countries in fiscal 1985 to help lessen the current food crisis there, government sources said Wednesday. Japan has granted food aid to African countries so far on an individual basis, but such assistance cannot fundamentally solve the food crisis amid growing population and declining food production, government officials said.

The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries plan to seek 80 million yen (0.33 million dollars) appropriations in the fiscal 1985 budget, which will be partly used to set up pilot farmlands for corn, wheat, rice and other crops in three or four countries, including Kenya.

MITI TO STRENGTHEN AID FOR PRIVATE OIL STOCKS

OW160501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has decided to strengthen governmental aid for Japan's private oil stockpiles in fiscal 1985 starting next April, MITI sources said Thursday. The Agency of Natural Resources and Energy will raise its grant to the oil industry by some 4 billion yen (16.4 million dollars) in the next fiscal year, replenishing oil firms' interest payments for funds borrowed to finance oil stockpiles equivalent to 45 days of consumption, the sources said.

The agency will thus raise its supplementary interest payments from the equivalent of 5.5 percent to 6.5 percent on 65 percent of the funds loaned by the oil industry to secure Japan's oil supply in case of an emergency, the sources said. The Japanese oil industry is required to have oil stockpiles equivalent to 90 days of consumption, but half of the reserves are considered as ordinary inventories.

DPRK. USSR MARK LIBERATION DAY 39TH ANNIVERSARY

Korean Embassy Holds Reception

SK160420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 (KCNA) — A reception was given on August 14 at the Korean Embassy in Moscow on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

At the reception the speech of Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong was followed by the speech of Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A.U. Salimov.

In his speech A.U. Salimov said: The Soviet Army defeated the Japanese Kwantung Army in the battle for the liberation of Korea and thereby the yoke of the colonial rule of the foreign occupationists against the Korean people was brought to an end and favorable conditions provided to build a new society in the northern half of Korea. He highly estimated the successes made by the Korean people in the struggle for the construction of socialism under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea since the August 15 liberation.

Pointing to the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, he said: The high-level talks between the two countries held in Moscow when the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the Soviet Union gave a new impetus to the development of relations between the two countries.

Recently, he said, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, stressed that the Soviet Union consistently holds that Korea should be reunified peacefully on a democratic principle after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Referring to the international situation, Vice-President A.U. Salimov declared that the Soviet Union, together with Korean friends, will deal a decisive counter-blow at any attempt to create a dangerous situation in the Far East.

The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Moscow Soiree Marks Occasion

SK160430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 (KCNA) — A soiree was held in Moscow on August 14 under the sponsorship of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

It was attended by N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; N.G. Lebedev, S.A. Antonov and V.I. Platov, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Society; and other personages concerned and many representatives of the public circles in the city.

Speaking first at the soiree Vice-Chairman N.G. Lebedev noted that the Korean people highly estimated the victory of the Soviet Army over the Japanese militarists. Referring to the problem of Korean reunification, he recalled the Soviet Union's support to the important initiatives of the DPRK for the signing of a peace agreement for replacing the present Armistice Agreement, adoption of a non-aggression declaration between North and South, mutual reduction of armed forces and conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear free zone.

Pointing to the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, he said that the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation promoted the further consolidation and development of fraternal friendship and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries.

Then Korean Ambassador Swon Hui-Kyong made a speech. The attendants saw a Korean feature film.

USSR Opens Book Exhibition

SK161017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 (KCNA) -- A ten-day book exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation. The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held at the all-Union State Foreign Languages Library in Moscow on August 14.

Hung on a wall of the ceremony hall was a photograph of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having talks with Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On display there are immortal classic works of President Kim Il-song including "Kim Il-song's Works." Also displayed there are literary and art books, social, political, economic and philosophical books, picture-albums, photographs and others.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, M.A. Kharlamov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Sales, (?said) that the Korean people have turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture in a historically short period. He expressed the belief that the ten-day book exhibition of the DPRK would contribute to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Then speeches were made by Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, G.S. Galieva, secretary of the board of the Soviet Writers' Union Yu P. Voronov and Korean Ambassador Kwon Hui-Kyong.

At the end of the opening ceremony the attendants went round books, picture-albums and photographs on display. Ten-day book exhibitions of the DPRK will be held also in Khabarovsk and Alma Ata.

Soviet Embassy Ceremony

SK160437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang laid a wreath on August 15 at the liberation obelisk on the Moran Hill on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the liberation obelisk. Present on the occasion were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet guests staying in our country. Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present on the occasion.

After the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country were played, the attendants laid a wreath in the name of the Soviet Embassy at the liberation obelisk amid the playing of the wreath-laying music and observed a moment's silence.

Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, and his wife and family on a visit to our country also placed a bunch of flowers there yesterday and observed a moment's silence.

Kang Song-san Greets Tikhonov

SK151214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The message says: On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation, a significant event which our people together with the heroic Soviet Army defeated the Japanese imperialists and accomplished the cause of national liberation, I extend warmest felicitations and comradely greetings to you.

I am happy to note that since the August 15 liberation the Korean and Soviet peoples have closely supported and cooperated with each other on the road of opposing imperialism and building socialism and communism as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms and the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have excellently developed.

Expressing the belief that the relations of brotherly friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will expand and develop still further in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at the talks held in May between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko and with a new milestone provided at that time, Premier Kang Song-san wholeheartedly wishes the Soviet counterpart great success in his responsible work for implementing the decisions adopted at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the plenary meetings of the party Central Committee in recent period and completing a developed socialist society.

Kim Yong-nam Message to Gromyko

SK160354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would in the future further expand and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism following the new milestone provided through the significant meeting and talks between the leaders of the two countries in May.

Pyongyang Ceremony

SK160405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- Wreaths were laid at the liberation obelisk on the Moran Hill on August 15 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the liberation obelisk. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country were played.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music a wreath in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council was laid at the liberation obelisk. Then wreaths in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Fishery Commission, the Education Commission, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Forestry, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and wreaths in the name of the Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Union of Agricultural Working People and a wreath in joint name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee were placed there. Bunches of flowers were also laid there by working people in the city.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister, and personages concerned.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the Soviet Army who laid down their precious youth and lives in the sacred war for defeating the Japanese aggressors and liberating Korea. Wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid yesterday also at liberation obelisks and cemeteries of officers and men of the Soviet Army in Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan, etc.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK151409 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 14 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August editorial: "The 39th Anniversary of 15 August Liberation"]

[Text] Today, our people significantly greet the 39th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, a national holiday, in a period when great success has been attained in socialist construction and international solidarity with our revolution has been unprecedentedly strengthened. On 15 August 1945, 39 years ago, an end was put to the Japanese colonial rule in our country and our people's cause of national liberation was brilliantly realized. This was a historic event which was of great significance in developing our revolution and pioneering the nation's destiny.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: 15 August was a great day of liberation when our nation began creating a new history. On that day, our Korean people regained a bright life after a long life of darkness.

Our people's anti-Japanese armed struggle was a sacred revolutionary struggle to smash the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve national liberation. Over 15 years, the genuine communists and patriotic people of Korea heroically fought with arms in hand against brigandish Japanese imperialism. This struggle was unprecedentedly arduous and stern and there were many heartaching sacrifices in its course.

During the period when national ordeals reached their climax, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the road of the Korean revolution, aroused the whole nation to the sacred war of national liberation, and led the armed struggle to victory with outstanding and sagacious strategy and tactics. Firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Communists and patriotic people displayed an indomitable spirit and peerless heroism, successively dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and pioneered the road of our revolution.

The liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialist colonial rule was a victory which our people attained by fighting along with the heroic Soviet Army. During the period of World War II, the Soviet Union was shouldering the heavy burdens of the international antifascist struggle. In this difficult period, the Soviet Union annihilated the Japanese imperialist aggressors by participating in the war against Japan and opened a decisively favorable phase in our people's struggle for the liberation of the fatherland. Countless officials and men of the Red Army performed exploits in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of Korea and devoted their lofty lives to it. Our people always remember the liberator's role of the Soviet Union which helped the cause of the liberation of the fatherland at the cost of its blood. On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, our people send warm, fraternal greetings to the Soviet people.

The liberation of the fatherland brought a radical change in the status of our nation and in the social and political life of our people. As a result of national liberation, our Korea, which had been off the world map, achieved true independence and became a powerful and dignified nation which holds its destiny in its hands and pioneers it. The 15 August liberation opened a broad way for building a new prospering society, socialist and communist, in our country.

After the liberation, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people attained great success in the struggle for self-reliance, independence, and socialism by embodying Marxism-Leninism and the *chuche* idea. Our people have successfully performed the two-stage social revolution, breaking through a pile of difficulties and ordeals, and have vigorously accelerated socialist construction. As a result of this, they have turned our country, which was once a backward colonial, semi-feudalistic society, into a prospering socialist country with an advanced socialist system, a solid self-reliant national economy, a brilliant national culture, and self-defense national defense capabilities. Our fatherland is now in the era of great prosperity and a resplendent vista is unfolding on the road ahead for our people advancing toward communism.

Today, our people are assigned the historic duty of initiating the cause of remodeling society on the *chuche* idea, the socialist and communist cause, on the basis of the successes already attained in the revolution and construction.

The recent Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee set forth militant tasks to enhance the party and the revolutionary ranks and to accelerate the socialist and communist cause in conformity with the prevailing situation and the demands of the developing revolution. As in the past, the tasks embody the firm will of our party and people to adhere solidly to the revolutionary (?banner) and to complete the revolutionary cause to the end.

A constant upsurge should be effected in socialist construction in order to advance our revolution and perfect it to the end. Accelerating socialist construction is of great significance in strengthening the country's might and expediting the revolutionary cause. By attaining a great victory in socialist construction in the past, our people provided a firm guarantee for solidly defending the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of socialism.

The party members and workers should brilliantly realize the grand program for socialist construction set forth at the sixth party congress, upholding the banner of the three revolutions. All the party members and workers should enact a decisive advance in carrying out the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction by rushing forward in the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" added to Chollima, upholding the decisions of the recent plenary meeting.

Reunifying the divided fatherland and establishing national sovereignty countrywide are urgent tasks assigned to us at present. It has been nearly 40 years since our country was divided. South Korea is invariably under the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation and the South Korean people are forced to suffer from all types of disasters and misfortunes.

Proceeding from their solemn mission before the fatherland and the nation, our party and the government of the republic have put forward numerous proposals for national reunification and have made all sincere efforts. This year, too, they laid down a realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have not, thus far, lent their ears to our just proposal, but have stuck to maneuvers for aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are spurring new war provocation maneuvers, further turning South Korea into a bridgehead for aggression against the continent and into a nuclear war base.

The Japanese militarists are dreaming of restoring the past status of a colonial dominator, accelerating the militarization of the country and availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia. Through traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan in particular, the Japanese reactionaries are viciously maneuvering to strengthen the reinvasion of South Korea.

No maneuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys can alarm our people and block the advance of our revolution. Our people will resolutely smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for aggression and two Koreas, and will realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our people's struggle to build socialism and communism is closely linked to the overall socialist cause. Enhancing solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries and the world's revolutionary forces is a firm guarantee for expediting the victory of our revolution.

The 15 August liberation placed a new milestone in Korean-Soviet friendly relations. The two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are close comrade-in-arms and class brothers who, with a common ideal purpose, fight together shoulder to shoulder. Since the liberation, the bonds of Korean-Soviet friendship, which took root in the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, have, so far, consistently developed in conformity with the interests of the two peoples and the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

During the period of the fatherland liberation war when our people suffered from grim ordeals and during the difficult postwar period of reconstruction, the fraternal Soviet people sent us material and moral encouragement. Today, too, they are actively cooperating with our people in socialist construction. The Soviet Union has resolutely struggled to defend the interests of our republic in the international arena. In particular, it invariably expresses firm solidarity with our people's struggle against the nefarious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for aggression, and expresses firm solidarity for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This greatly encourages our people. We take great pride in having the Soviet people as reliable class brothers and allies.

Today, under the leadership of the CPSU led by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people are greeting an era of great prosperity and thriving by attaining great success in the struggle to perfect the construction of a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

The Soviet party, government, and people are resolutely struggling to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and new war provocation maneuvers and to ensure peace in Europe and the world. We rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people as if they were our own, and genuinely hope that the might of the Soviet Union will be further strengthened. Our party and the government of the republic actively support the stand and measures of the CPSU and the USSR Government to ease international tension and to remove the danger of thermonuclear war and, in the future, too, they will invariably support them.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union as the occasion, the Korean-Soviet friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has developed onto a new, higher stage. As elucidated at the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, the stand of our party and people to keep in bloom forever the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship under any circumstances is firm and immovable. Our people will expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all domains, upholding the decisions of the plenary meeting, and advance firmly hand in hand with the fraternal Soviet people in performing the common cause of socialism and communism.

Today, the international situation is tense and complicated. The prevailing situation demands that all the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, including the socialist forces and the Nonaligned Movement, be united and check and frustrate the imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers.

Our party's firm policy is to struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause in solid unison with all the revolutionary people of the world. We will constantly develop friendship, unity, and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries to strengthen all the socialist forces even further. We will vigorously wage the anti-imperialist struggle always in firm unity with the nonaligned countries and actively struggle to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

Today, the support and solidarity of the world's revolutionary people, including the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, for and with our people's revolutionary cause are being strengthened more than at any time. Amid the support and encouragement of the world's revolutionary people, our people will certainly reunify the fatherland and brilliantly complete the socialist and communist cause.

The revolutionary cause of our people, who struggle for the construction of socialism and communism in firm unity around the party and the leader, is invincible.

WONSAN RALLY MARKS ROMANIAN REVOLUTION DAY

SK160409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist social and national-liberation revolution in Romania was held at the theatre of the Wonsan Youth Hall on August 14.

Speaking at the meeting, Pak Pong-U, vice-chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee, said that the liberation of Romania from fascism and the fascist dictatorial regime was a precious fruition of the self-sacrificing struggle of the people of Romania.

This was an event of historical significance which opened up a bright prospect for them to build a new society.

Today the Romanian people under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by their respected leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have made great progress in the struggle to carry out the decision of the 12th congress of the party and build a multilaterally developed socialist society, he stated.

Noting that today the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples have been further strengthened and developed through the visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic some time ago by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: We will make all efforts to bring into fuller bloom this friendship following the new milestone provided by the leaders of the two countries.

Speaking next, Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftode wholeheartedly wished the Korean people new shining victory in carrying out the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea under the tested guidance of their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Romanian people, true friends of the Korean people, opposing the policy of the permanent division of Korea, have consistently supported and support the Korean people in the just struggle to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by themselves without foreign interference, he declared.

Noting that the relations of friendship, cooperation and unity between Romania and Korea have reached a high stage, he said: We believe that we will greatly contribute to cooperation between the socialist countries and to the cause of world peace by implementing decisions achieved at recent meeting and agreements between Comrade General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade General Secretary Kim Il-song, the great leaders of the two countries.

He concluded his speech by shouting the following slogans: Long live the indestructible friendship between the parties, states and peoples of Romania and Korea! Long live Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our great leaders! Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

KYE UNG-TAE, FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION BACK FROM PRC

SK151248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee, returned home on August 14 by air after visiting China.

During its stay in China the visiting group toured various places of Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjin. The Korean ambassador to China hosted a banquet on August 13 upon the conclusion of the visit to China by the friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea.

O KUK-YOL, DELEGATION RETURN FROM NICARAGUA

SK151157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- The party and government military delegation of our country headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, returned home on August 14 by plane after visiting Nicaragua.

In the wake of the visit to Nicaragua the government military delegation of our country headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol visited Burkina Faso and Libya.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and others. It was also met by Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas, Acting Secretary of the People's Bureau of Libya to Korea Khalifa Shalbak, Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy G.S. Bulanov and Military Attache of the Bulgarian Embassy Raido Prokopov in Pyongyang.

On its way home the delegation dropped over in Sofia and Moscow.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY GROUP

SK141550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 14 received the Defence Ministry delegation of the Republic of Zambia on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by C.M. Mwananshiku, minister of defence of Zambia. On hand were Comrade O Chin-u, minister, and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice-minister, of People's Armed Forces.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BURKINA GOVERNMENT GROUP

Kim Yong-nam, Delegation Talk

SK151210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on August 14 met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Hama Arba Diallo, foreign minister, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Michel Monvel Dah, ambassador of Burkina Faso to Korea.

Contingent Feted at Reception

SK151119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a reception on August 14 in honor of the government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Speaking first at the reception, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said that after respected President Thomas Sankara took office in Burkina Faso the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries entered the new road of development. He continued: In particular, the historic meeting and talks between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade President Thomas Sankara in Pyongyang in March last year marked an epochal occasion in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Today the government and people of Burkina Faso under the correct leadership of respected Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council and head of state, are striving to build the national economy by boosting the industry and agriculture, develop education and culture and achieve the prosperity of the country in self-reliance and at the same time, struggling against imperialism, colonialism and all manner of subjugation and interference and for defending the sovereignty of the country.

The Korean people sincerely wish the friendly people of Burkina Faso greater progress in the worthwhile work to firmly defend the sovereignty of the country and remake society in a revolutionary way along the road of building a new life which they have chosen.

In conclusion, he said: The Korean people will in the future, too, vigorously struggle to build a new world independent, peaceful and prosperous in firm unity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries including the people of Burkina Faso and the peoples of all the progressive countries of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

He proposed to drink a toast to the good health and long life of respected President Thomas Sankara and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking next, Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo said: Great success achieved in Korea in so short a period further convince us of the great historical significance of the *chuche* idea, a fruition of the ideological and theoretical efforts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Indeed, the *chuche* idea along with the history of the Korean revolution greatly contributed to the development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all domains political, economic, social, cultural, etc. This fully proves the vitality of the *chuche* idea. The peoples of other countries of the world are learning a lot of things from the universal truth of the *chuche* idea.

In connection with the problem of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we welcome a new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

We have to stress the particularly important contribution made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the strengthening and development of the Non-aligned Movement. He has high authority within this movement for his contribution to its development.

We reassure you that we are ready to strive to develop bilateral relations and consolidate cooperative relations existing between our two countries. In connection with international cooperation we attach particular importance to cooperation with your country.

I wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation's Departure

SK152237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Hama Arba Diallo, foreign minister, left here for home on August 15 by air after paying an official goodwill visit to Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, and Ambassador of Burkina Faso to Korea Michel Monvel Dah.

INDIAN PRESIDENT MEETS EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION

SK141131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA) -- Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, on August 10 met the government educational delegation of our country headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Giani Zail Singh. Expressing deep thanks for this, Giani Zail Singh asked the head of the delegation to convey his warmest greetings to President Kim Il-song. He wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea have achieved great successes in all fields under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, he said. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between India and Korea have favourably developed and would excellently develop in the future, too. Referring to the problem of Korean reunification, he stressed that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S HANDBALL TOURNAMENT OPENS

SK160357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- The international junior friendship women's handball tournament of socialist countries opened on August 15 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium.

The tournament is participated in by the GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet and Korean (A and B) teams. The tournament is divided into two groups, the GDR, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Korean (A) teams belonging to group A and the Romanian, Hungarian, Polish, Soviet and Korean (B) teams to group B. The opening ceremony was followed by the first-day matches.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS PARTY RANKS 'INDESTRUCTIBLE'

SK150401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 12 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 August special article: "Indestructible Ranks Firmly Guaranteeing the Victory of Our Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Today our party is victoriously leading the socialist and communist cause by upholding the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the whole society.

The ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee proudly pointed out that the party takes pride in having developed into a mighty party with a brilliant future, capable of carrying out the revolutionary cause to the end. This gave our people boundless pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of a great party and inspired their confidence in a more brilliant future. Our people came to have such a powerful party -- as solid organizationally and ideologically as it is today -- because there were correct ideas, theories and policies, and because of the tested leadership of the party and the leader.

The party building ideas and the policy on the work of the party advanced by our party are the guidelines which we should adhere to in strengthening the party's combat capability and promoting its functions and role. The ideas, theories, and policies of our party center have brought about a great turning point in party building and in the party's work. Their vitality is being demonstrated more prominently every day.

Only when we continuously implement the party center's policy for constantly strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks can we accelerate the revolution and construction and expedite the final victory of the cause of the chuche-orientation of the whole society, the socialist and communist cause.

The fact that our party and revolutionary ranks have been remarkably strengthened is a firm guarantee for victoriously advancing the revolutionary cause. All revolutionary movements are being advanced by the strength of the party and the revolutionary ranks. The party is a guide of the revolution and construction and the revolutionary ranks are a political force that implements that party's leadership. Thus, strengthening the party and consolidating the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically are a fundamental question in achieving victory in the revolutionary struggle.

Today our people are accelerating the march to expedite the socialist and communist cause in accordance with the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee and the revolutionary lines of the sixth party congress. This struggle is a sacred work for effecting a decisive turning point in expediting the final victory of socialism and national reunification and in fulfilling the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. Modeling the whole society on the chuche idea is a strategic task which our party should permanently adhere to in its work. The policy of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea pursues a lofty target.

The successes and experiences attained and gained by our party and people over the last 10-odd years showed that in order to achieve such a great program for communist construction, we should constantly strengthen the party and promote its combat capability and leading role in every way.

Our party, putting forth a slogan for modeling the whole society on the chuche idea at an early date, advanced the policy of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea as a basic issue in party building and struggled to implement this policy. The slogan put forth by our party and the brilliant implementation of it were a historic event which effected a epochal advance in party building and in the party's work.

The fact that our party has become a mighty one capable of carrying out the socialist and communist cause to the end is linked with the brilliant fulfillment of the policy of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea. Modeling the whole party on the chuche idea means training all party members to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries and carrying out party activities strictly on the basis of the ideology, theory, and methodology of chuche.

This is worthy work for accomplishing the modeling of the party on the chuche idea, started when our party was born, and making our party a flawless party of the chuche type. Therefore, the future of our party and revolution decisively depends on how we fulfill this cause.

As has been elucidated by our party, modeling the whole party on the chuche idea is a prerequisite for and key to modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. The party is the heart of our society and main force for remodeling the whole society in a revolutionary and communistic way.

As our practical experience in the past has shown, only when we thoroughly model the whole party on the chuche idea can we establish the revolutionary trait of thinking and acting only in accordance with the demand of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea and remodel the society and men more excellently and more rapidly.

Modeling the whole party on the chuche idea means, in essence, thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system within the party and firmly realizing the leadership of the party center.

Our party is led by the great chuche idea and is struggling for the victory of that idea. Only when we firmly establish the unitary ideological system within the party and firmly realize the leadership of the party center can our party become a monolithic rank that acts and breathes with the chuche idea and win victory in the revolutionary cause by enhancing the party's combat capability and guidance role.

Our party pushed ahead with the work of establishing the unitary ideological system within the party and with the work of ensuring the party center's leadership by closely linking these works together into a unified process, thus effecting brilliant successes in party building. Our party has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, and has rallied the entire people closely around itself. This is a fruition of our party's correct policy and leadership and an irreplaceable precious gain.

It is because our party and revolutionary ranks are strong that our revolution is advancing along the path of chuche and creating a new history of communism.

The period extending from the day the slogan of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea was put forth to the present has been a proud period during which a great turning point was effected in party building and the party's work. During this historic period, our party built a solid foundation on which the revolutionary cause can be firmly safeguarded and perfected.

As was stressed in the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, our people can advance more rapidly in the future and vigorously push ahead with socialist and communist construction because we have a great and mighty party. This is our people's great pride.

The most important success in building up the party and revolutionary ranks to be a militant force of chuche is the fact that our party ranks have been immensely consolidated in terms of quality.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should, above all, consolidate the party ranks in terms of quality by indoctrinating and disciplining all party members in a revolutionary manner.

Our party ranks have been incomparably consolidated in the course of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea. The party's ideological purity has been achieved at a high level, organization and discipline have been strengthened, and the vanguard role of party members has been enhanced. This is a vigorous demonstration of the justness and vitality of our party's policy for consolidating itself with regard to quality. The party is a political organization in which party members gather and the party's guidance role in the revolution and construction can be guaranteed by the vanguard struggle of the party members.

Therefore, consolidating the party ranks in terms of quality by indoctrinating and training party members is a very important demand in strengthening the party and enhancing the strength of the revolutionary ranks. Our party's important policy of strengthening the party ranks in terms of quality is to raise the political and ideological consciousness and practical level of all cadres and party members.

Men enter the party to remain more faithful to the revolution, dedicating everything and not wavering under any circumstances. Party members should stand in the vanguard of the masses and should be revolutionaries who overcome crises before anyone else. Raising the political and practical level of cadres and party members is to prepare them to be capable of excellently accomplishing the missions assigned by the party and the leader and to encourage them to play a role as educators and organizers of the masses.

Therefore, if our several million party members prepare themselves to be firm cadres of the revolution and enhance the role of educators and organizers, they can rally all the people around the great leader more tightly and exceedingly expedite the revolution and construction under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

When it put forward the policy of modeling the whole party on the *chuche* idea, our party raised as an important matter the issue of making all party members *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries. As elucidated by our party, *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries are those communists who have the noblest traits and lofty qualities.

The ideological and mental characteristics of the *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries are that they assume the *chuche* idea as a world outlook and take boundless loyalty to the party and the leader -- the highest expression of party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness -- as their fundamental life.

Because of the brilliant application of the party policy of rearing all party members to be ardent revolutionaries with a high sense of morality and quality, our party ranks have been strengthened into a militant force of fighters who would jump into water or fire without hesitation, if it were requested by the party and the revolution, and share destiny with the party forever on the road of accomplishing the *chuche* cause.

Today our party is leading the revolution and construction along the single road of victory by vigorously organizing and mobilizing all the people. We cannot think of this apart from the fact that we reared several million party members to be genuine revolutionaries.

In consolidating the party ranks qualitatively, our party directed deep attention to the problem of building up the ranks of functionaries and raising their responsibility and role, and has solved it brilliantly.

Above all, as has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should consolidate the ranks of cadres to strengthen the party. Our party's policy for consolidating the ranks of cadres is based on the analysis that functionaries are the commanding staffs of the revolution, the core force of the party, and educators of the masses.

After the party's lines and policy have been proved correct and their implementation plan correctly established, the success of work depends entirely on the functionaries. The firmness of the party and its (?qualitative) level also depend on the qualitative level of functionaries, who are cadres of the party. Thus, our party firmly trained the cadres politically and ideologically and constantly enhanced their practical level in accordance with the demand of developing realities. Our functionaries made active efforts to revolutionarize and working classize themselves in accordance with the party's policy and to carry out the work skillfully in a lively and vigorous manner, similar to the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces.

Today our functionaries are outstandingly performing their duties as guiding members who organize the masses and execute the implementation of the party policy at major outposts of the revolution and construction. Because of this, our party and the ranks of the revolution have been strengthened and socialist construction is being vigorously accelerated.

Our party's policy on strengthening the organizational, and ideological lives of our party functionaries is of very great significance in promoting the party ranks qualitatively and in strengthening party organizations and discipline.

What is most valuable for party members is political life. The political life of a party member as the faithful fighter of the party is glorified and maintained through political life. For all party members to voluntarily participate in party life with a correct view on and attitude toward it, and with a lofty sense of party organization, is a rewarding work to strengthen the party into militant ranks with strong organizational spirit and discipline.

Thanks to the party's revolutionary policy and its correct leadership in enhancing the political and ideological level of party life, habits have been firmly established within our party ranks. Today our party members are always working and leading their lives under party organizations, regarding party lectures and organizational life as their vital requirement. The party organizational life cannot be discontinued under any circumstances and party members can live happily and glorify political lives only in the bosom of the party. This is the firm faith of our party members.

The important factor that can lead our party organizations and members to always act vigorously and energetically and to develop and solve all problems only in accordance with the will and intent of the party and the leader precisely lies in this.

This is indeed a valuable success in continuously advancing the revolution and construction by further strengthening our party and by enhancing its leading function and role.

Another success attained in strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks into combat units of *chuche* is the fact that the entire people have rallied firmly around the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Work with the masses always occupies an important position in party work. Only by firmly rallying the broad masses from all strata around the party can we possess invincible strength, defeat any enemy without difficulty, and carry out any difficult revolutionary tasks outstandingly.

The invincible might of the party of the working class finds expression in the kindred ties between the party and the masses.

Today our party is deeply rooted among the masses and is enjoying absolute support and confidence from the masses. Our people have vigorously struggled on the path indicated by the party, while entrusting their destinies to the party.

By firmly uniting with the masses our party today is demonstrating the pride of being a mighty party creating constant miracles in the revolution and construction. This is the fruition of our party's policy of rallying all members of society around the party by indoctrinating them.

Our party has constantly deepened the work with the masses in conformity with the demands of the reality in which the cause of imbuing the entire party and society with the *chuche* idea is being vigorously accelerated. Our party has set forth the very lofty goal of making the masses from all strata faithful revolutionaries by indoctrinating and remolding them and of leading the entire people to resolutely struggle under the banner of the *chuche* idea, and has brilliantly realized this goal.

The ideological and volitional level of our people today has entered a very high stage, thanks to our party's correct policy regarding work with the masses and its leadership. All members of society, including the working class, farmers, and working intellectuals, have been firmly united into one with the lofty goal and aspiration of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea. In the bosom of our party, the working class has become the leading class of the revolution and the vanguard for the cause of revolutionizing and imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea.

With the enhancement of the working class' revolutionary role and the realization of its being armed with the chuche idea, a firm foundation, on which the work of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea can be more vigorously and actively advanced and on which socialist construction and the three revolutions can be further accelerated, has been provided.

Revolutionizing farmers and indoctrinating and remolding them to become communist revolutionaries of the chuche type is one of the important tasks arising in revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society and in imbuing it with the chuche idea.

Under conditions in which distinctions between urban and rural areas and class distinctions between the working class and farmers have been greatly reduced, in accordance with the path elucidated by the theses on the socialist rural affairs of country, our party has set forth a policy on revolutionizing farmers and on fostering them into communist revolutionaries of the chuche type and has brilliantly realized this policy. In particular, the policy on accelerating the revolution and working classization of farmers through the conduct of ideological indoctrination work in various and popular ways has demonstrated great might and vitality in fostering farmers to become reliable combat ranks which can vigorously push ahead with the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea.

Under conditions in which there are still class distinctions and the distinction between manual labor and spiritual labor even in socialist society, the problem of intellectuals still remains an issue and will evidence itself in new ways as society develops.

In our country, the problem of intellectuals has been most brilliantly solved thanks to our party's correct policy and leadership. As our party has elucidated, the problem regarding whom (old) intellectuals should serve has already been solved in our country. Besides this, a generation change has been made in the ranks of intellectuals in our country. As a result, the frontline intellectual units have been replaced with newly trained intellectuals.

Based on a correct analysis of such a reality, our party has clarified the unique ideology that the basis of the problem of intellectuals has become the problem of intellectuals who have been newly fostered since national liberation in 1945 and that the problem of revolutionizing and working classizing all intellectuals and of imbuing them with the chuche idea can be brought up before us. In this way, our party has seen to it that the work with intellectuals is strengthened in conformity with this ideology.

Our party's policy on revolutionizing the course of carrying out revolutionary tasks by further deepening the work with intellectuals, while properly taking into consideration the characteristics of intellectuals, has demonstrated great vitality in making our intellectuals a mighty force for carrying out the cause of chuche.

The grand prospect unfolded at the recently held ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee to develop the economy and to epochally promote the people's welfare through the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the 1.2 million intellectuals precisely shows that our party has always brilliantly solved the problem of intellectuals.

The problem of juveniles is a problem confronting the successors of the revolution and is an important problem influencing the future destiny of the fatherland and the revolution. Proceeding from this, our party has constantly strengthened the party ranks, while paying deep attention to fostering the growing generation into fervent and faithful communist revolutionaries of the chuche type.

Our youths are now displaying the ardor of youth and indomitable courage at all outposts of socialist construction and in the frontline of the fatherland defense with the lofty awareness of assuming the responsibility for the future of the fatherland and the revolution. Nothing could be more precious than this success which promises a bright future for our party and revolution.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has recently published a document entitled "On Further Strengthening the Educational Work" in order to consolidate the successes already accomplished, to implement the socialist education thesis, and to make new progress in education and indoctrination of juveniles. The document is a mighty theoretical and practical weapon which should be firmly adhered to in educating all the juveniles to make them genuine communistic talents with a firm revolutionary world outlook, deep knowledge, and noble morality.

When the tasks indicated in the document have been realized brilliantly, our juveniles will have grown to be new, tenacious, and reliable human beings fully developed -- politically, ideologically, technologically, and culturally -- and to be the pillars of society consummating the chuche cause from generation to generation.

All the members of society, ranging from the new generation growing up now to the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals, have been firmly united politically and ideologically on the basis of their boundless loyalty to the party and leader. This is the proudest success achieved in the process of the struggle to imbue the entire party and society with the chuche idea. As long as the great party enjoying high authority and tested leadership stands at the forefront of the loyal people who are tiding over difficulties and tribulations while following the party, we will always be victorious in the revolution.

Our party center's ideology, theories, and policies on party-building and party activities have indeed brought about a great change in strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks and in advancing the revolutionary cause of chuche. Today, our party enjoys the pride of having achieved a rock-firm unity and cohesion within the entire party on the basis of a single spirit and a single ideology and will. Thanks to our party, which always adopts correct lines and policies and then implements them without fail, the future of our revolution and fatherland are firmly guaranteed. At the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that strengthening the party and doing a good job in party work plays the watershed role of determining the success of socialist and communist construction.

The great leader's teachings are instructions that have been based on the brilliant successes and experience acquired in the course of our party building, the history of revolutionary struggle, and, in particular, in the course of implementing the policy of imbuing the entire party and society with the chuche idea. They are also the precious guidelines which enable us to advance the cause of our revolution forever on a straight-forward path. Our revolutionary ranks, which tenaciously advance upholding the banner of the great chuche idea under the leadership of the glorious party, will always be victorious in the future.

PAPER URGES LIGHT INDUSTRY SPECIALIZATION

SK150603 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 12 Aug 84

[NODONG SUNMUN 13 Aug editorial: "Let Us Accelerate the Work of Specializing the Production of Major Light Industrial Goods"]

[Text] One of the important problems arising in implementing the party's policy of revolutionizing light industry is to accelerate the work of specializing the production of major light industrial goods.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: We must launch a revolution in light industry in order to improve the people's standard of living. Only when we produce more of the people's consumer goods of high quality by launching a revolution in light industry can we improve the people's standard of living and make it more culture-oriented.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has recently stressed the need for reasonable reform in locating light industrial plants and the need for developing specialization in major light industrial goods production.

This policy of the party correctly reflects the natural-law governed demand of developing our country's light industry and its current status. In particular, it has become a policy aimed at embodying the principles of self-reliance in a more superb way and in accordance with today's demand.

The foundation for our country's light industry has now been solidly paved and the magnitude of its production has been expanded accordingly. Numerous local industrial plants have been built in all provinces, cities, and counties and the level of their technology and equipment have been heightened. The condition of light industry now is different from that of the post-war period.

We should epochally increase production in light industry by effectively using the mighty economic foundations that we have already established. To this end, we should specialize major light industrial goods production in accordance with the demand of the developing reality. By so doing, we can produce more solid, good quality, and useful consumer goods suitable to the ever-improving demand and level of the people's livelihood. We also can effect a great new upsurge in the production of the people's consumer goods.

Of course, it is necessary to meet the demand of light industrial goods made with local raw materials, including foodstuffs, by producing them in their own areas. In addition, the various goods of day-to-day living should be produced on the strength of the masses by enhancing the roles of the plant workshops and enterprises producing daily commodities, work teams producing daily necessities at home, work teams producing goods by using wastes, and service workers at home.

In the case of goods of national significance, it is more effective economically to produce them at a few specialized plants to meet national demand. Production specialization is a superior form of production organization. Only when production specialization is actively pushed ahead can we produce more light industrial goods with available materials and equipment by saving the materials and by enhancing the rate of facility utilization. Also, we can manufacture a large quantity of good quality goods needed for improving the people's standard of living by extensively adopting advanced science and technology along with production methods and by heightening the level of the production workers' ability and technology.

The work of specializing the production of major light industrial goods is an important project linked to the placement of the nation's production power. This project cannot be realized in full scope in a day or two. Therefore, the sectors concerned should adhere to this work as an important part of the implementation of the party's policy of launching a revolution in light industry and push ahead with it tenaciously.

Functionaries in the light industrial sectors should first calculate the conditions of the facilities and materials supplied at plants and enterprises under their purview, correctly select kinds and units of the goods for specialization, and push ahead with this project by distinguishing those to which priority should be given from those which need not be given priority.

First of all, they should start specializing production with the light industrial goods as noted by the party in recent months. After these products, they should continue specializing the production of all major light industrial goods that rely on materials supplied by central industry and capable of mass production in succession.

There are many forms of specializing production. Goods like bicycles, which require a comparatively large number of parts, should be assembled with parts manufactured at various plants specializing in production. An item manufactured through a simple process should be massively produced at a particular plant.

Functionaries in the light industrial sectors should finalize the methods, forms, and scope of specialization in accordance with the characteristics of their sectors and the goods they produce and then put them into practice.

The important principle set forth by our party in specializing the production of major light industrial goods is that this project should be advanced in such a way that both quality and quantity of goods are guaranteed. Should the quality and quantity of light industrial goods remain at their previous level, it is not worth specializing production.

As has been intended by the party, we should ensure that the productivity of the specialized plants is raised to a far higher level than the level at various plants in the past. In particular, the quality of goods should be improved to the degree hoped for by the party. To do so, they should see to it that the production process and production methods are renovated in a bold way, never being content with simply limiting or changing the kinds of products at the light industrial plants.

The light industrial plants concerned should heighten the ability and technological level of the working people in accordance with the party's policy of specializing production and should take positive steps to introduce advanced science and technology for production. When we thoroughly implement the policy of specializing production of major light industrial goods, we can improve the supply of consumer goods for the people within a short period, raise their quality decisively, and make the people's living more affluent.

Functionaries in the central and local light industrial sectors, including the department concerned at the State Administration Council, should correctly recognize the justness and significance of this policy and positively contribute to creating a revolution in light industry by implementing it thoroughly on the basis of the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GHANA -- Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- Choe U-chin, Korean ambassador to Ghana, on August 7 paid a farewell call on Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to Chairman Jerry John Rawlings. Jerry John Rawlings expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-Song. He expressed satisfaction over the favorably developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Ghana and Korea and said he would make energetic efforts to further strengthen and develop them in the future. We express full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1836 GMT 12 Aug 84 SK]

COMMITTEE APOLOGIZES FOR ERROR IN NATION'S NAME

SK160657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) has apologized for the mistake in the name of South Korea on an electric scoreboard at the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games and will transmit documents reiterating its apology to the South Korean Government as soon as possible, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Citing reports from the consulate-general in Los Angeles, ministry officials quoted the LAOOC as saying "the miswriting of the name of Korea was caused not by intention, but by the mistakes by pertinent officials inputting data into computers."

The Korean Government ordered the consulate-general in Los Angeles Monday to inquire into the reasons why the name of South Korea was miswritten as "the Republic of South Korea" instead of "the Republic of Korea" at the closing ceremony.

MINISTRY VIEWS PRC REACTION TO HIJACKER RELEASE

SK160022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials were busy analyzing a Beijing response to the release of six hijackers yesterday. Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok received briefings on the Chinese statement on the issue although it was a national holiday yesterday.

Officials said with caution that the release of the Chinese hijackers would not affect present relations between Korea and China very much in spite of the strongly worded protest from Beijing.

The government was learned to have taken pains in deciding the date for the release to avoid provoking China. The officials said it was anticipated from the beginning that China would assert that Korea violated the Hague convention on civil aviation safety, but added that China would eventually understand the Seoul government's decision to release the hijackers before they had served all of their prison terms.

PRELIMINARY TALKS ON CHON'S TOKYO VISIT SOUGHT

SK160117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Korea has asked Japan to hold a working-level meeting to produce a preliminary accord on the agenda at the Seoul-Tokyo summit talks and ministerial-level meetings during President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to the neighboring country slated for Sept. 6-8

Sources at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday said, "Japanese response to our request is positive and the proposed agenda-selection meeting is likely to be held by early next week in Seoul or Tokyo."

The diplomatic issues to be discussed at the projected meeting will include security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and private-level cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Officials of economic ministries will discuss problems concerning Japan's tariff and nontariff barriers against Korean exports, the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and Korea's trade deficit with Japan.

Science and technology officials will confer on cooperation between the two countries research institutions, technological cooperation between their private sectors and the Japanese request for the improvement of the investment climate in Korea.

The source said the government will soon hold a meeting of ministers and vice-ministers accompanying President Chon to prepare for negotiations with Japan.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST CHON'S VISIT

SK160157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug 16 (YONHAP) -- More than 1,000 students from 12 universities in Seoul staged a demonstration here Wednesday on the campus of Sung Kyunkwan University in reaction to President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to Japan next month and in protest of Japanese economic inroads in Korea.

The students started the demonstration after holding a ceremony to commemorate the 39th anniversary of liberation from Japan.

During the ceremony, the students issued a statement on Liberation Day and burnt the Japanese national flag.

Meanwhile, 800 young Christians in Seoul called on the Japanese emperor in a statement on the president's visit to Japan to apologize to the Korean nation and to Korean churches for Japanese brutalities during the colonial rule over Korea.

About 300 students at Seoul National University held a ceremony in commemoration of Liberation Day and criticized Chon's visit as well as close relations between Korea and Japan.

Hundreds of students from Yonsei and Chungang Universities held ceremonies as well as their respective campuses to protest Chon's upcoming trip.

EDITORIAL CONSIDERS LIBERATION DAY LESSONS

SK160019 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Lessons of History"]

[Text] History, it goes without saying, is not a conclusion of past events but rather an accurate recording of events up to our own era. Thus what happened the other day or the other century can serve as an objective guideline for contemporary civilization.

Korea is not an exception in having experienced so many historical traumas throughout its long existence. We need to be reminded of past tragedies so that we do not repeat them in the future. History provides us with invaluable lessons that humankind learned in overcoming challenges -- a source of wisdom for managing our future.

Yesterday Korea observed the 39th anniversary of its 1945 liberation from Japan's colonial rule. This date carries dual significance for Koreans as it was also the 36th anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic of Korea as an independent state. The day was made all the more significant because groundbreaking ceremonies were held for the second-phase construction work on the Independence Hall complex and for a new building to house the National History Compilation Committee.

The construction of new buildings for these two institutions was overdue, we believe, considering the necessity to learn from the lessons of history so that we may build a better future. The construction of Independence Hall was started one year ago in response to the will of the people. This undertaking, which began 38 years after Korea's liberation, is the product of a mature awareness of history among the Koreans.

Relations between Korea and Japan are about to enter a new era of mature partnership. President Chon Tu-hwan will be visiting Tokyo next month as the first Korean head of state to make an official trip there. As President Chon said, his upcoming visit reflects the nation's resolve to take positive steps to assure Korea's prosperity and peace. We cannot afford to remain passive in the face of rapidly changing international situations that affect East Asia.

In retrospect, Korea's difficulties earlier this century were a result of its inability to chart its own course. Our unfortunate past is eloquent testimony for the need to bolster our national strength so that we can deter any would-be aggressors. When completed in two years, the new Independence Hall will exhibit historical artifacts from Korea's remote past to our recent struggle for independence from Japanese colonialism. Korea's long history is marked by invasion from the north, south, east and west. Thus the new Independence Hall will symbolize Korea's indomitable desire to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

People across the country donated almost 50 billion won for the construction of Independence Hall in Chongwon-gun, Chungchong-namdo. The new National History Compilation Committee building at Kwachon, near Seoul, will utilize historical archives modeled after those of the Yi Dynasty. Committee Chairman Pak Yong-suk said the construction will be based on scrupulous historical research and will serve as a contemporary cultural asset. An adaption of the Yi Dynasty's "Chungchugwan system," which encouraged strict objectivity of national historians, is the model being used by the committee. Even the kings of the Yi Dynasty were not allowed to review the descriptions of their reigns written by "Chungchugwan" historians. These two edifices will be a sincere reflection of Korea's long history. They will also serve as deterrents to any would-be aggressors.

TALLY SHOWS RED INK SURPASSING 1983 FIGURE

SK160028 Seoul YONHAP in English 0015 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's current-account deficits amounted to more than 1.3 billion U.S. dollars in the first seven months of 1984, surpassing by nine million dollars the red ink figure of a year ago, a Bank of Korea tally showed Thursday. The January-July figure also outran the yearly target limit set at one billion dollars, bringing about national balance of payments problems. The tally said that the trade balance deficits stood at slightly less than 1.2 billion dollars during the same period, representing a 71 million dollar improvement over the corresponding period last year.

The current July account deficit has reached 194 million dollars, a turnaround from the 336 million dollar surplus of last July, the tally added. During the year's first seven months, Korea's exports totaled slightly less than 14.7 billion dollars, up 16.3 percent from a year ago, while imports topped 15.84 billion dollars, a 1.99 billion dollar increase over the previous year, the tally said.

SOVIET GROUPS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Abramov-Led Delegation

OW160217 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1604 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 15 (MONTSAME) -- A Soviet delegation led by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel-General K.N. Abramov arrived in Ulaanbaatar on August 14 at the invitation of the Committee of Revolutionary Struggle Veterans at the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. They will take part in the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the victory of Mongolian-Soviet troops over Japanese aggressors in the region of Halhin Gol.

They were met at the Bayant-Uhaa Airport by department head of the MPRP CC L. Molomjants; chief of the Political Board of the Mongolian People's Army Lieutenant-General J. Baljinnyam; chairman of the Committee of the Revolutionary Struggle Veterans Lieutenant-General [name indistinct], and other officials as well as Air Force Attache of the USSR Embassy in the MPR Major-General A.F. Loginov.

Tretyak, Delegation Met

OW160228 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government, a Soviet delegation headed by I.M. Tretyak, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today to take part in celebrations marking the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors in the Halhin Gol region.

The delegation was met at Bayant-Uhaa Airport by B. Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; and other officials, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Meeting With Yondon

OW160215 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME) -- Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense, today received a Soviet delegation headed by I.M. Tretyak. The delegation came to our country at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government to take part in celebrations on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops in the Halhin Gol region.

Present at the meeting were Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the MPA Political Administration; Lieutenant General C. Purebdorj, chief of the General Staff of the MPR Armed Forces and MPR first deputy minister of defense; and other officials, as well as A.F. Loginov, military and Air Force attache of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

Lieutenant General J. Jamyan, chairman of the Mongolian Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle, received a delegation headed by Colonel General K.N. Abramov, hero of the Soviet Union, which came to the MPR to take part in celebrations on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the victory of Halhin Gol.

RADIO LAUDS USSR SPACE ARMS BAN PROPOSAL

OW160051 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1611 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 15 (MONTSAME) -- The ultimate goal of the Soviet proposals on banning the militarization of outer space is clear and understandable to every sober-minded person -- a qualitative decrease of the threat of a nuclear conflict outbreak, elimination of all types of space weapons -- the Mongolian radio comments.

All nations, including the American, would benefit from fair and constructive negotiations between the USSR and the U.S.A. on today's pressing problems and questions of normalizing their bilateral relations. But by the noisy declarations about the U.S.A.'s readiness to start talks with the Soviet Union, the White House and the Pentagon hope to calm the voters' discontent so as to quietly proceed with the development of space-based anti-satellite and anti-missile systems.

Despite this, the Soviet Union persistently urges the U.S.A to begin a realistic and fruitful dialogue, which has been once again demonstrated by the reply of Konstantin Chernenko to the letter of Irish public figure Sean MacBride.

MONTSAME COMMENTS ON LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS

OW160053 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1607 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 15 (MONTSAME) -- The beautiful festival of sports and unity of peoples which the Olympic Games are supposed to be was turned by the Reagan administration and Los Angeles organizers into a tool of waging a malicious anti-Soviet campaign and into an advertisement of the local way of life.

The absence of athletes from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the Olympic Games seriously affected the quality of sports and sharply reduced the gusto of the struggle for medals. It is evidenced by the statistics of the games which registered almost three times less of world and Olympic records in comparison with the Moscow games.

Los Angeles gave a lesson on a responsible approach to the choosing of a right place to hold the games. The national Olympic committees of the socialist countries are well aware of this. Their proposal to this effect has been dictated by their concern for the destiny of the Olympic movement.

NAMSRAY HOLDS MEETING WITH POLAND'S BEDNARSKI

OW060140 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1407 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Aug (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, who is visiting our country, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW111427 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1408 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The delegation of the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by P. Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia Grand People's Council Executive Committee, which visited the MPR at the invitation of Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration, left for home today.

KARENS RECAPTURE HILL 300, SEIZE ARMS CACHE

BK130043 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Heavy fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese troops raged around the Karen stronghold of Wang Kha yesterday as the rebels conducted mopping-up operations to clear Burmese troops from strategic Hill 300 opposite this district.

New fighting was also reported at Hill 200, about two kilometres southwest of Hill 300.

The Karens claimed to have killed 42 Burmese soldiers and wounded about 100 others as the fighting entered its fourth day yesterday. The rebels said they suffered only seven killed and 21 injured.

Hill 300, about two kilometres west of Wang Kha, has been the scene of a bloody battle during the past four days after the Karens mounted an attempt to recapture the hill from the Burmese. The Karens seized a large arms cache after they recaptured the hill.

The hill has been used by the Burmese as an observation post and an artillery base to attack Wang Kha which serves as a major economic lifeline and a military camp for the Karens.

Among the weapons seized at Hill 300 were mortars, grenade launchers, carbines, hand grenades, land mines and more than 200,000 rounds of ammunition, according to the Karens.

There have been no reports so far on casualties in the fighting at Hill 200 which was earlier seized by the Burmese.

BCP ISSUES STATEMENT ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK151615 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Statement 15 August of the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party on the party's 45th founding anniversary: "Let Us Wholeheartedly Oppose and Fight the Burma Socialist Program Single Party Dictatorship as a Main Target" -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Burma Communist Party [BCP] is 45 years old today, 15 August 1984. Since its inception, the BCP has waged a tireless struggle to bring about a victory for the people's democratic revolution in Burma. We will be able to establish a new democratic society and realize our ultimate goal of the future -- establishing a classless communist society free from exploitation of man by man -- only when the people's democratic revolution is successful.

For this very reason, although hardships, obstacles, twists and turns, and sacrifices lay strewn across its path, the BCP has unwaveringly continued to march and struggle for the cause of the people's democratic revolution. It will continue to do so until victory is attained.

The armed struggle has taken up more than 40 years of the 45-year history of the party. Hence, the history of the party can be described basically as a history of armed struggle.

The ruling class -- enemy of the people's democratic revolution -- has used its armed to oppress the people of Burma and the BCP who are even denied the rights accorded under bourgeois capitalism.

The ruling circles have frenziedly intensified the armed counterrevolution to suppress the people's democratic revolution. For this very reason, the BCP has had to engage itself in an armed revolution to oppose the armed counterrevolution.

All reactionary rulers -- the British imperialists, the Japanese fascists, and the reactionary governments who came into power after 1948 -- frantically oppose the people's democratic revolution. They resort to arms to mercilessly suppress the BCP which leads the people's democratic revolution, but the BCP itself, which is leading the revolution, will perish.

The BCP has become tempered and stronger and has grown in the course of the armed revolution. The BCP, which was founded a few days before the outbreak of World War II, gained its experiences in armed struggle during that war. The party developed into a strong and most consolidated party on the Burmese political scene through its broad nationwide support from the masses during the armed struggle against the fascists.

Today, many political parties have disappeared under the single party dictatorship of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. However, the BCP stands tall in facing and opposing the military government while continuing its march with the banner of the people's democratic revolution held high. This is the benefit of resolutely waging the armed struggle.

Whatever the obstacles and hardships, the people's democratic revolution is bound to be a success if we can correctly integrate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought with the revolutionary practice in Burma; unite the entire party on the basis of correct programs, line, and policy; become an integral part of the people; and unite with all the forces that can be united.

2. Today the military government and its line and policies are obstacles to the establishment of a progressive and new Burma completely devoid of oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism, where people enjoy full democratic rights. The military government practices a single party dictatorship to oppress and exploit the whole country. It uses sham socialism to cover up its oppression and exploitation. However, just as a dead elephant cannot be hidden by a goat hide, the BSPP's sham socialist banner cannot conceal its oppression and exploitation.

The country's political, economic, cultural, and social conditions have been declining and disintegrating under the military government's oppression and exploitation. The living standards of the people continue to decline with time. The basic democratic rights, are being taken away.

The military government spreads propaganda about developments in the industrial and agricultural sectors, and yet under the military government the country has experienced the danger of famine twice. Burma did not experience such famine even during the time of war and the virtual collapse of the country during the Japanese occupation.

The military government continues to set new records in shortages of goods and rising prices. Due to rising prices, the earnings of a government employee, a peasant, or a worker no longer guarantee support of an individual and his household. Even locally produced laundry soap, kerosene, and ordinary clothing materials have become luxury items for people. It is worse for imported goods. Sailors have become a source of the country's imported goods.

People no longer enjoy freedom in their political life as they are trampled under the single party dictatorship of the BSPP. Basic democratic rights -- freedom to form clubs or organizations, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom to rally and express oneself, freedom to demonstrate, and freedom of religious faith -- have all been withdrawn from the people. One can only get involved in BSPP politics and attend BSPP meetings and rallies. People are completely banned from opposing or contradicting the military government.

All along, the military government has intensively waged its reactionary civil war against the people and the communists. At the same time, it practices major race chauvinism while oppressing the minorities with weapons. They go to extremes blatantly persecuting, torturing, and massacring people of all nationalities and burning their villages.

The military government always praises the so-called state Constitution which it drafted itself and approved. This Constitution legally recognizes the single party dictatorship, opposes the people, and removes democratic rights. Hence the abrogation of the Constitution is a must. So long as this Constitution is in force, there will be no democratic rights for the people. Undoubtedly, the military government will frenziedly protect and perpetuate this so-called state Constitution. They expect their Constitution to last forever. Hence, they are making preparations on all sides for the smooth operation of their Constitution.

The smooth, uneventful, efficient, and unanimous transfer of major responsibilities spoken of by U Ne Win -- termed the father of the state Constitution by the sycophant circles -- also constitutes such a preparation. They are making preparations with the expectation of keeping the military clique intact and united. However, the reality, as reflected in the Tin U affair awakened them from their dream. The smooth, uneventful, efficient, and unanimous soap bubble has burst. If such is the state of affairs even when U Ne Win is alive, what will it be like when he is gone? This is the question that constantly haunts their circles. Whatever the situation, the military clique will continue to frantically defend its dictatorship till its death.

The most important political task of the people of all nationalities in Burma today is to bring about the downfall of the single party dictatorship of the BSPP. Because of this dictatorship the civil war continues, people are deprived of democratic rights, national unity is in disarray, and the people face grave difficulties in seeking food, clothing, and shelter. Through their own experiences, people of all nationalities have come to realize the crimes committed under the single party leadership.

Without being forced to, the single-party dictatorship of the BSPP will not collapse of its own accord. In the more than 20 years that they have been in power doing whatever they desire, the situation in the country has been in a shambles. We cannot allow them to continue their barbarous acts.

In the 36 years since independence, Burma has become a semicolonial and semifeudal country. In this period, Burma has faced only one genuine coup d'etat by the military, and it has been more than 22 years now that the country has been under that military government.

Where military coups d'etat are concerned, Latin American countries can be said to be the most experienced. Bolivia is in a class by itself. There have been 186 changes of government in that country in under 100 years. The changes are mostly the result of military coups d'etat. Power-mad military officers with forces at their disposal staged the coups whenever they felt like it.

The country is now heavily in debt with foreign loans and is on the verge of declaring bankruptcy. We can imagine how life would be for people in a country plagued by coups. In Latin America, even the countries with the lowest record of military takeovers can still claim 10 coups d'etat at the minimum.

Today, the Ne Win-San Yu military clique is creating a situation where any person with military backing may takeover the country whenever he feels like it. If we let them have their way, the country is definitely going to the dogs. Neither the BCP nor the great majority of the masses can let this happen. They will resort to all forms of struggle to fight the military government which is dragging the country toward such a situation.

We urge all the people who consider the military government as a common enemy and who oppose the single party dictatorship of the BSPP to struggle in any way they can to oppose the military government as the main target. Only then can we stop the country from heading where the military government wants it to go, and only then will the country have a bright future.

3. The BCP will continue to fight the common enemy -- the military government -- by keeping armed struggle as its main form of struggle while integrating it with other forms of struggle. While staunchly waging the armed struggle, it will do its utmost to end the civil war and build peace in the country, to build national unity, and to work toward the cause of democracy.

For the sake of ending the civil war and building peace in the country, the BCP wishes to hold talks with the military government. It is always prepared to have a sincere and reasonable dialogue. The civil war was not started by the Communist Party -- on the contrary, it was created by the reactionary ruling circles. The communists are only waging a just war to defend themselves. For this reason, the Communists want to end the civil war. They want to end the civil war on the basis of opposition to the single party dictatorship, or having full democratic rights, of justice, and of fairness.

4. Dear people, forces who are opposing and fighting the single party dictatorship of the BSPP, and patriotic people:

We believe that the BCP's immediate demands listed below are in harmony with the desires of all of the classes and strata which are bearing the brunt of the oppression and exploitation by the single party dictatorship of the BSPP. We are convinced that the political, economic, and social life of the people can be raised and that a path towards a progressive, developed, and new Burma can be paved only by strictly adhering to these immediate demands and spearheading our struggle against the military government.

Here are our immediate demands:

I. End the civil war and build peace in the country;

II. Abolish the single party dictatorship of the BSPP and establish a multiparty democratic system;

III. Arbogate reactionary laws and orders and restore civil liberties -- the right to freely write, speak, publish, rally, form associations and organizations, have any religious faith, and so forth. Release all political prisoners. Suspend fighting between the two parties concerned with the aim of beginning negotiations to end the civil war;

IV Oppose dividing national groups, and build national unity, immediately end all oppression and massacre of people of all nationalities. Grant genuine national autonomy to national minorities;

V. Raise the standard of living of people. Make plans to bring down prices of goods. Make public all budgetary and financial figures without concealing them from the people. Transform the economic policy to achieve real development of the national economy;

VI. Inform the people of all foreign relations;

VII. Raise the standard of living of the workers and increase their wages. Guarantee job security. Help the unemployed workers. Ensure job safety. Equal pay for equal work between male and female workers. Allow establishment of workers unions headed by the workers themselves;

VIII. Work on rural reforms to genuinely promote agricultural production. Implement measures to stop those who work on farms from paying land rents. Permit the free sale of farm produce. Extend more agricultural loans at lower interest rates to poor peasants. Reform the government paddy purchasing system which affects the peasants' consumption stocks. Increase prices for paddy. Permit establishment of peasants unions which will safeguard the interests of the peasantry;

IX. Abolish the current education system and implement a national scientific, public education system and cultural environment. Permit the formation of student unions which represent the student masses. Protect academic freedom and guarantee the standard of living of teachers and education workers;

X. Make arrangements to protect the standard of living and ensure the job security of clerks, lawyers, doctors, technicians, and artists;

XI. Make arrangements to promote the standard of living of the urban poor. Guarantee their right to legally earn their living. End all administrative threats and interferences in poor quarters including those by policy and military and

XII. Assist workshop, mill, and factory owners, small entrepreneurs, brokers, and traders in their industry and trade. Extend capital loans. Facilitate the process in buying raw materials and selling finished goods. Permit the establishment of associations of merchants, mill owners, and entrepreneurs.

Detailed accounts of the immediate demands for each class and stratum will be announced later.

In order to compile a better account of immediate demands, the BCP is always ready to have talks with all the forces and people who are opposing and struggling against the single-party dictatorship of the BSPP.

Let us strictly adhere to these demands and struggle unanimously!

The military government must certainly fall!

The single-party dictatorship of the BSPP will definitely collapse!

The people's democratic revolution will certainly be a success!

[Signed] The Central Committee, BCP.

Dated: The 4th Waning Moon of Wagaung, Year 1346 -- 15 August 1984.

REPORTCE ON OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK151418 Phnom Penh SPK in French 9434 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 15 Aug (SPK) -- The Seventh Session of the PRK National Assembly's First Legislature was opened this morning in Phnom Penh.

Among those present on the presidium were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCE; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [title as received], chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions. Many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present.

After observing a brief silence to pay respect to the memory of the late Thang Bai, deputy of Stung Treng constituency, for his contributions to the Kampuchean revolutionary cause, the deputies listened to a speech delivered by Chairman Chea Sim in which he stated that during this session, the National Assembly will hear reports on the activities of the Council of State and of the National Assembly during the period since the 6th session, the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the economic, social, cultural, and budget tasks in the first semester of 1984, the report on the situation of security and national defense, and the report on foreign affairs. The National Assembly will also hear and discuss some new political lines of the state.

Chea Sim Address

BK160623 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Opening address by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and National Assembly member of Prey Veng constituency, at 15 August opening of the Seventh Session of the National Assembly's First Legislature -- recorded]

[Text] During the past 5 years, having strived to surmount all obstacles and difficulties and having struggled arduously and valiantly from scratch, our people and Armed Forces have scored big victories in all fields -- military, political, economic, cultural, social, and diplomatic. At present, they are carrying on the national defense and construction tasks in order to make our country advance step by step through a transitional period toward socialism. These victories have brought profound changes in all aspects to the livelihood of our people throughout the country, enabling the people in each district, commune, village, and family to live happily and causing the PRK's prestige in the international arena to soar even higher with each passing day.

The National Assembly warmly hails the fraternal workers, peasants, intellectuals, monks, ethnic nationalists, and all the ministries, offices, and Armed Forces at all levels for the great feats accomplished over the past 6 months in fulfilling their tasks, such as carrying out agricultural production, defending the revolutionary achievements, and building the genuine revolutionary forces.

The National Assembly warmly hails the outstanding feats made by the entire KPRAF and the people, who, having fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese volunteers, frustrated all the perfidious maneuvers and smashed all the activities of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan bandits from the dry season until now.

The PRK National Assembly vehemently condemns and strongly opposed the Thai authorities, who are colluding with the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in fostering and supporting the Pol Pot remnants and the Sihanouk-Son Sann-Khieu Samphan Khmer reactionaries by allowing these elements to take refuge on Thai soil and to use Thai territory as a springboard in their opposition against the Kampuchean revolution, that is, to destroy the Kampuchean people's peaceful life. Moreover, the Thai Armed Forces have grossly and repeatedly violated the PRK's sovereignty on land, at sea, and in the air.

On this occasion, the PRK National Assembly expresses its full support for the just and valiant struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the Beijing aggressors. It vehemently condemns the new war escalation by the reactionaries in Beijing ruling circles and demands that the Beijing authorities put an end to all of their dangerous activities against the Vietnamese people along the SRV-PRC border.

The PRK National Assembly voices its full support for the LPDR's correct and good-will stand defined in the Lao Foreign Ministry's statement dated 13 June 1984, which demands that the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles immediately end their encroachment upon Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity, withdraw troops from the three occupied hamlets, release the Lao citizens that they arrested, and compensate for all the losses caused by the Thai side.

The PRK National Assembly voices its full support for all the essential proposals and measures proposed by the Soviet Union with an aim of reducing tension in the world and all the statements of Comrade Cherenenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and particularly the statement issued by the Soviet Government on 29 June 1984 proposing the implementation of measures aimed at eradicating the militarization of space.

Dear comrades and friends: Under the brilliant light of the Fourth KPRP Congress's resolution, our people pledge to hold further aloft the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity and carry out the two major and sacred tasks of national defense and vigorously stimulating the restoration and development of the economy, social affairs, education, and health service, thus making them advance gradually through a transitional period toward socialism. Our Kampuchean people will definitely score greater successes in the cause of defending and building our beloved fatherland.

With great joy and confidence in the brilliant successes, I would like to announce the opening of the Seventh Session of the PRK National Assembly's First Legislature.
[applause]

Assembly Official Reports

BK160049 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 15 -- "Members of the National Assembly are (?guiding) the people in the exercise of the right to mastery as a means to form themselves into citizens enjoying their full right of contributing to the defence and construction of their country," said the general secretary of the PRK National Assembly Wednesday morning.

In her report to the Seventh Session of the National Assembly, Phlek Phirun said that deputies had been taking an active part in stepping up the three revolutionary movements. "National Assembly deputies have encouraged our compatriots in winning misled people over to the policy of clemency adopted by the state and the government," she added.

The general secretary of the National Assembly pointed out that the Kampuchean revolution had recorded many brilliant successes. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have grown both quantitatively and qualitatively, she said, noting that their growth enabled the Vietnamese volunteer army to [words indistinct] another in June this year.

"The successes recorded by our armed forces in collaboration with the friendly Vietnamese Armed Forces testify to the successive great losses sustained by the enemy in his main hideouts" Phlek Phirun went on to say that peasants throughout the country had done their best to increase the production of rice and subsidiary foods, to extend the cultivated area, and multiply crops. Their patriotic spirit has prompted them to make concrete contributions to national defence and reconstruction," she noted.

The general secretary also highlighted international activities on the National Assembly since its last session.

"The successes of the Kampuchean revolution in the past five years," Phlek Phirun said, "are very great." "However," she continued, "we must realize that in our revolution we are yet to face many more obstacles because the enemy, although his situation has worsened, continues its sabotage against us.

The National Assembly, therefore, will have to further enhance its a genuine representative of the people." [sentence as received]

Phlek Phirun said in conclusion that the National Assembly was determined to make a success all the resolutions the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the National Assembly had adopted for the complete victory of the glorious land of Angkor.

Ceremony Marks Opening

BK150745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] To mark the opening of the Seventh Session of the PRK National Assembly's First Legislature, at 0720 on 15 August, members of the National Assembly from all constituencies throughout the country laid wreaths at the Fallen Heroes' Monument and the monument commemorating the good service of the Vietnamese combatants who shed their flesh and blood in the cause of liberating and defending the Kampuchean fatherland.

Among those members were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and National Assembly member of Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and National Assembly member of Prey Veng constituency, Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and National Assembly member of Kompong Chhnang constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and National Assembly member of Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and National Assembly member of Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and National Assembly member of Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and National Assembly member of Kandal constituency; and other National Assembly members from all constituencies throughout the country.

LEADERS GREET INDIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK160023 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 15 -- Kampuchean leaders have sent "warmest greetings" to their Indian counterparts on the 37th independence day of India.

In a message to President Giani Zail Singh, President Heng Samrin expressed the Kampuchean people's admiration to the Indian people for their victory in national liberation from the yoke of colonialism and their contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in the region and the world over.

"I greatly appreciate every success made by the Indian people under the leadership of Your Excellency in developing a new economy and in struggling against manoeuvres of interference and division by the imperialists and other forces of reactions, and for peace and progress of India. The present role of India as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement has highly enhanced the prestige of the country in the interests of world peace and stability," Heng Samrin said.

The Kampuchean president expressed his "earnest desire that the time-honoured friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and India further develop, thus helping in safeguarding regional and world peace and stability."

Writing to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Premier Chan Si said: "I noticed with satisfaction and appreciation the effective measures Your Excellency has taken at home and abroad to maintain stability, solidarity and development for the sake of the people of India and of the international community." He also said: "In the capacity as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, Your Excellency have led and are leading the movement toward new successes in safeguarding peace -- the prerequisite of human development."

On this occasion Foreign Minister Hun Sen has also greeted his Indian counterpart, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Heng Samrin Receives Charge

BK150942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an audience at Chamka Mon Palace on the morning of 14 August to Malik, charge d'affaires of the Indian Embassy in Kampuchea.

Comrade Heng Samrin expressed a warm welcome to and informed Mr Malik about developments in all fields made by the Kampuchean revolution in the past 5 years. He added that all of these achievements were made possible thanks to the support and assistance, material and moral, of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, as well as the Republic of India. Comrade Heng Samrin also strongly condemned and exposed the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the United States, and the Thai authorities for their more perfidious maneuvers in support of the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann Khmer reactionary groups' opposition to the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the three Indochinese countries.

In his reply, Malik expressed his understanding over the misery and destruction suffered by the Kampuchean people during the general Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, an event unprecedented in the history of mankind. He pledged to actively fulfill his mission in Kampuchea so as to further strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between India and Kampuchea.

AFP REPORTS ON SIHANOUK REMARKS IN NORWAY

BK141536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Oslo, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk today called for a broad coalition government for Cambodia, incorporating his U.N.-recognised anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and "supporters" of the current Vietnamese-backed leader, Heng Samrin.

At a news conference here, Prince Sihanouk also said he did not trust his Khmer Rouge partners in the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian Coalition and warned of a "horror regime" similar to that in the late 1970's if the Khmer Rouge returned to power.

"My hope for the future is to see a coalition government including myself, the anti-communist forces of Son Sann, Khmer Rouge and the supporters of Heng Samrin," he said. "After the formation of such a government there will have to be free elections under the auspices of the United Nations," adding that his plan would "of course" require the acceptance of both China and the Soviet Union. Prince Sihanouk, who is on a two-day semi-official visit to Norway denounced the Khmer Rouge Pol Pot regime which ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1978, but said he saw no chances of the Khmer Rouge seizing power again there because "the Vietnamese are too tough."

"Today, the real threat to Cambodia comes from Vietnam," he said. The prince noted that his coalition had 60,000 men to fight the occupying Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. "But Vietnam has 200,000 soldiers in my country, and they are backed by the Soviet Union in their effort to colonise Cambodia and make it a province under Vietnam," he said.

He said that his anti-Vietnamese grouping did not expect to win a military victory, and "our hope is that Vietnam will be ready to accept a compromise solution, and in the meantime we will continue our struggle."

The CGDK leader said he had been assured of continuing Norwegian support by Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm. Norway does not recognise the Heng Samrin government.

CARLOS ROMULO ON SRV'S THREAT TO SOUTH EAST ASIA

BK151241 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy's War of Aggression in Kampuchea Is the Most Serious Threat to Peace and Stability in the Whole of Southeast Asia"]

[Text] His Excellency Carlos Romulo, former foreign minister of the Philippines, said on 11 August that the continued presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and the fact that Vietnam has continuously escalated the implementation of its Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea constitute the most serious threat to security in the whole of Southeast Asia. He added: The threat to us remains so long as the Vietnamese troops are still in Kampuchea. This is a danger to both Kampuchea and all of us.

Concerning the Soviet Union's military presence in Vietnam, His Excellency Carlos Romulo said: The increased presence of the Soviet fleets in the Pacific region poses a threat to all of us.

His Excellency Carlos Romulo's remarks are correct and fully in accordance with the real situation. Both the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss nurture aggressive and expansionist ambitions against this region. Vietnam desires to dominate Southeast Asia through the annexation of Laos, Kampuchea, and other Southeast Asian countries one after another in accordance with its small-size, medium-size, and large-size Indochinese Federation or big-nation Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union desires to dominate the whole world in accordance with its global expansionist strategy in which the Soviet Union needs Vietnam as its base and a frontline post for advancing toward implementing its strategy of aggression and expansion are being seen more clearly in our Southeast Asian region. Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices cannot conceal this with whatever pretext. As a matter of fact, Vietnam has stationed 60,000 soldiers and tens of thousands of administrative personnel in Laos and is controlling Laos in all respects and at all levels, from top to bottom. At the same time, Vietnam has sent and is sending millions of Vietnamese nationals to nibble Lao territory with an aim of turning Laos into a part of Vietnam within a fixed period of time.

In Kampuchea, Vietnam has sent over 250,000 soldiers and over 50,000 administrative personnel to invade and occupy Kampuchea. It has sent and is sending more Vietnamese nationals -- totaling over 600,000 now -- to plunder the land and ricefields belonging to the Kampuchean people in an attempt to gradually turn Kampuchea into a part of Vietnam in accordance with its Vietnamization plan. All these acts are aimed at annexing Laos and Kampuchea to Vietnam for the setting up of its small-size Indochinese Federation.

As for the Soviet international expansionists, after signing the Soviet-Vietnamese military cooperation treaty in 1978, they have been using Vietnamese territory as their military base. In fact, the number of the Soviet warships, submarines, and modern warplanes in Vietnam's Cam Ranh and Danang bases has increased greatly. At the same time, the Soviet Union has built airfields and naval bases in Kampuchea and Laos.

In a word, the Soviet Union is turning these three countries into its military bases for use as a springboard for furthering the implementation of its strategy of aggression and expansion in this region. These events clearly show that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have a clear strategy of aggression and expansion against this region.

This is why, despite the fact that the UN General Assembly and the world community have kept demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and although it has faced all kinds of difficulties in Kampuchea, at home, and in the international arena, still Vietnam has stubbornly carried on its war of aggression against Kampuchea. As for the Soviet Union -- boss of Vietnam -- despite condemnation by the world community and losses that it has to bear for Vietnam, still it has continued to help Vietnam in the latter's war of aggression against Kampuchea with the aim of enabling Vietnam to annex Kampuchea and to establish an Indochinese Federation for their forward drive in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategies. Should Vietnam succeed in annexing Kampuchea, the danger will not stay only in Kampuchea but will spread throughout the whole of Southeast Asia.

Thus, the former Philippine foreign minister's remarks that the continued presence of Vietnamese troops and Vietnam's intensified implementation of its Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea constitute a danger to Kampuchea and other countries in this region are strategically correct. In the face of this increasing threat, the countries in this region and the world community cannot allow Vietnam to realize its aggressive and expansionist ambitions against Kampuchea. They realize the need to jointly frustrate the perfidious maneuvers of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices, to further put all kinds of pressure on Vietnam, and to continue their support for the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK so as to plunge Vietnam into more serious difficulties to the point that it is compelled to withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in order to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

With the countries in this region and the world community continuing to pressure Vietnam, support the Kampuchean people's just struggle, and stand firm on international law and the UN resolutions, and with the Kampuchean people and the CGDK continuing to fight vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield, no matter how obstinate they are, the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors will not be able to tolerate this pressure forever and will finally be compelled to withdraw the Vietnamese aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only after the Vietnamese aggressor troops are totally and unconditionally withdrawn from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference is respected can the Kampuchean problem be resolved politically, correctly, justly, permanently, can Kampuchea exist as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country, and can the threat of the Vietnamese-Soviet aggression and expansion in this region be checked. This will ensure long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

VODK VIEWS SRV-SOVIET MILITARY 'COLLUSION'

BK090752 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Has Become a Military Base of Soviet Expansionism in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region"]

[Text] All the countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region have expressed increasing concern over the fact that the Soviet Union has expanded its military bases in Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam. They all realize that the Soviet bases at Danang and Cam Ranh threaten security and stability in Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific area.

Why does Vietnam permit the Soviet Union to use Vietnamese territory to threaten the security and stability of the region? The overwhelming majority of countries think this is because Vietnam and the Soviet Union have the same aggressive and expansionist ambitions. Vietnam needs the Soviet Union as its backer to commit aggression and expansion in this region in accordance with its regional expansionist strategy. As for Soviet international expansionism, it needs Vietnam as its pawn and Vietnamese territory as a military base to implement its global aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. A minority opinion holds that this is because world economic and political pressures on Vietnam have isolated and made it turn to the Soviet Union for assistance, and thus allowed the Soviet Union to establish military bases in Vietnam. This is a deluded view without facts. It is an opinion that tends to side with Vietnam and is a most dangerous idea.

Before Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea, did the world pressure Vietnam or cut economic assistance to Vietnam? And since when did Vietnam sell itself to the Soviet Union? Vietnam has not developed the ambition of annexing Kampuchea and Laos and ruling Southeast Asia during the past few years -- it has been nurturing this ambition a long time. Since winning the war against the Americans, the Vietnamese have hoped to annex Kampuchea and Laos and to automatically set up the Indochinese federation. However, after liberation, Vietnam was not able to annex and control Kampuchea. It therefore sent troops to successively commit aggression against Democratic Kampuchea's borders in order to intimidate Democratic Kampuchea and pressure it into accepting Vietnam's Indochinese federation. However, it was resolutely opposed by Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people.

In 1977, Vietnam sent many divisions of troops to attack Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to annex it in one go. However, this attack was gravely defeated by Democratic Kampuchean forces on 6 January 1978. Through this serious defeat, Vietnam realized that it cannot annex Kampuchea and implement its aggressive strategy by itself. As everyone knows, Vietnam was a poor country which had just emerged from war. Furthermore, Vietnam did not have factories to produce ammunition, weapons, and tanks. It needed everything. Therefore, it could not achieve its aggressive and expansional ambitions by itself, but had to rely on Soviet international expansionism for assistance. That is why it signed a military cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union in November 1978, allowing Soviet warships and planes to use military bases in Vietnam, particularly the ones at Cam Ranh and Danang. So, Vietnam has allowed its territory to be used as a military base by the Soviet Union not because the world has cut its assistance or pressured it, but because of its own aggressive and expansionist strategy. As for Soviet international expansionism, it has been hovering overhead just seeking an opportunity to interfere.

It was all very well for the Soviet Union since Vietnam was willing to offer its territory, for with bases in Vietnam, the Soviet Union can carry out activities in Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific region. This very much favors its aggressive and expansionist strategy.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam share the same ideology and the same expansionist ambitions. They need one another. They cannot be separated. Vietnam needs tanks, artillery, ammunition, aircraft, and all kinds of things from the Soviet Union to carry on its war of aggression against Kampuchea and to push further ahead in accordance with its regional expansionist policy. Without Soviet assistance, Vietnam cannot implement its aggressive and expansionist policy in this region. Therefore, it needs the Soviet Union very much, like a baby needs a mother for milk. This collusion between the Soviet Union and Vietnam to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region is a real and immediate danger for the security of the entire region.

In fact, Vietnam has moved its border close to Thailand and successively and frequently violated the Thai border. The Soviet Union has stationed warships, submarines, modern bombers, and so on at Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam. It is constantly carrying out activities in this region. This is why countries in the region have expressed great concern over the fact that the Soviet Union has increased its presence and activities in Vietnam.

Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said the Soviet military activities at Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam are greatly worrying the ASEAN countries. He said the threat to Malaysia's security comes not only from Soviet military forces at Cam Ranh, but also from activities of the country that is the Soviet satellite -- Vietnam.

Faced with this real and great Soviet-Vietnamese danger, should the world community and countries in the region provide assistance to please Vietnam and ask it to stop being a Soviet satellite? From experiences of the past almost 6 years and in accordance with Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategies, people are unanimous in cutting assistance to Vietnam and in continuing to pressure it vigorously and firmly to withdraw from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN resolutions.

Providing assistance to Vietnam is like giving it a shot in the arm to make it even more arrogant and insolent in continuing its war of aggression to occupy Kampuchea forever and in carrying its policy of aggression and expansion to other neighboring countries until achieving its expansionist ambition of ruling over the whole of Southeast Asia. This is a great danger.

This is why countries in the region and the world community agree that with Vietnam, they must more vigorously continue to pressure it -- politically and economically -- while continuing to provide assistance and support to the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, which are fighting directly against the Vietnamese on the battlefield, so that Vietnam encounters further difficulties and impasse until it is compelled to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchea people decide their own destiny themselves in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Only unity in strongly pressuring Vietnam in every field can force Vietnam to abandon its aggressive and expansionist ambitions and can Southeast Asia enjoy long-lasting security and stability.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 39TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK131151 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors, Their Soviet Boss, and Their Accomplices Can Never Hide or Legitimize Vietnam's Aggression in Kampuchea"]

[Text] At present, considering that the 39th UN General Assembly session is soon to be convened and that the Kampuchean problem will be examined and discussed at the UN meeting, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made every effort to stage various activities and spread their psychological propaganda to distort the Kampuchean problem.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have continued to peddle Vietnam's maneuver on regional dialogue. On the other hand, they have raised the issue of holding a conference for Kampuchean national reconciliation. But they do not say anything about Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and the resolutions of the past five sessions of the UN General Assembly as well as the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea which have called on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny. They have tried hard to spread psychological propaganda and stage such deceitful activities in an attempt to distort the real situation of the Kampuchean problem which was caused by the Vietnamese sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and occupy Kampuchea. They have striven to mislead other countries by saying that the Kampuchean problem is a regional problem between ASEAN and their so-called Indochinese countries group, between Vietnam and ASEAN, between Vietnam and China, or between China and the Soviet Union. Now they want to transform the Kampuchean problem into an issue among the Kampucheans.

Through psychological propaganda and trickery the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have attempted to hide Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea, to cover up the crimes committed by the Hanoi Vietnamese who have annexed Kampuchea and are committing genocide against the Kampuchean race, and bury the UN resolutions which have called on the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops completely and unconditionally from Kampuchea. They have tried to legitimize Vietnam's aggression so that the Vietnamese can continue to annex Kampuchea, swallow up Kampuchea, and include it in Vietnam's Indochina Federation and to advance quickly in accordance with the Vietnamese aggressive and expansionist strategy and their Soviet boss' strategy in this region. However, for almost 6 years now, the Vietnamese, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have not been able to use any pretext or any poisonous and dark maneuvers to distort the real status of the Kampuchean problem.

Furthermore, various countries in the world have better understood the Kampuchean problem, which has been caused by the Vietnamese sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to grossly and barbarously attack, invade, and occupy Kampuchea. These countries have realized more about the real nature of the Vietnamese as the aggressors and expansionists against neighboring countries and as the invaders and exterminators of the Kampuchean race.

Moreover, they have become aware of the danger of the aggressive strategy and ambitions of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in this region. In such a circumstance, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices cannot cheat anyone. These countries have realized more clearly that the Kampuchean problem has been caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese who sent more than 250,000 soldiers to attack and occupy Kampuchea -- an independent, sovereign state and a legitimate member of the United Nations. The Kampuchean problem is not a regional problem between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, between ASEAN and Vietnam, between Vietnam and China, or between China and the Soviet Union. It is not a problem among the Kampucheans either.

Therefore, in order to correctly, justly, and permanently solve the Kampuchean problem, it is necessary to resolve it at its root. It is necessary to force the Vietnamese to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny without any external interference and pressure. As soon as the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea, other problems, which are the consequence of Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea, will automatically be resolved by the Kampuchean people -- the owners of Kampuchean territory -- through a universal and free election under UN supervision.

The Kampuchean problem caused by Vietnam's aggression must be resolved through the complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the respect of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without any external interference or pressure. This is a principled issue which cannot be altered. It is also a sacred right of the Kampuchean people and peoples of all large and small countries throughout the world and is clearly inscribed in the UN Charter.

Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices do not have any pretext and they cannot use any poisonous and dark maneuvers to distort the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea or transform it into other problems. Furthermore, they can never bury the UN resolutions and legitimize Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea.

The 39th session of the UN General Assembly in the near future will examine and discuss in detail the problem of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. The overwhelming number of peace- and justice-loving countries, which are members of the United Nations, will more vigorously denounce and condemn Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. These countries will continue to raise their voices calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops and forces unconditionally from Kampuchea in compliance with the past five UN resolutions.

Such a measure is necessary to defend the UN Charter so that it can be maintained as the most important law of the world which is the last bastion for the overwhelming number of small, medium-sized, poor, and weak countries throughout the world which are concerned about their lives and have the sole sacred wish to live with independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and peace free from threat, interference, pressure, or aggression from foreign forces.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO SINGAPORE'S DHANABALAN

BK160501 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Message dated 8 August from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan to Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan]

[Text] Your Excellency: On the occasion of Singapore's National Day, I have the honor and great pleasure to address you my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health and success in your noble task. May the Republic of Singapore and the Singaporean people enjoy prosperity and achieve new successes in developing the country as well as precious contributing to safeguarding peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

I would like to take this opportunity once again to express my most profound gratitude to the government and people of the Republic of Singapore -- an important member of ASEAN -- and to you personally for the precious and consistent support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for national survival.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which have been binding our two countries and peoples in the common ideals for independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment will further develop.

Please accept my highest consideration.

Democratic Kampuchea, 8 August 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

VONADK REPORTS MILITARY ACTIONS 8, 10 AUGUST

BK130936 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpt] On 10 August, our National Army launched a special four-prong attack on a Vietnamese battalion position at Phnum Veal Prich, Pailin-Route 10 battlefield [Battambang Province]

The first and the second prongs were launched against the position on the top of the mountain. The third prong was originated against Vietnamese troops posted on the flank of the mountain. The fourth prong was prepared to ambush defeated Vietnamese troops and reinforcements. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this battalion position with the following results:

1. We killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 47 others. We destroyed 15 AK's, 1 12.7 machinegun, 3 B-40's, 2 B-41's, 2 DK-82's, 50 rounds of DK-82 ammunition, 15 cases of 12.7 machinegun ammunition, an ammunition dump, (?) military barracks, 27 trenches, 1 telephone, and a quantity of military materiel.

2. We seized 7 AK's, 1 RPD, 800 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 AK magazines, 4 hand grenades, 4 rucksacks, 9 pairs of shoes, 100 meters of telephone line, and a quantity of military materiel.

On 10 August, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at Chamka Chek. We killed 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 17 others. We destroyed 1 DK-82 gun, 4 military barracks, 8 trenches, 1 ammunition dump, and a quantity of military materiel. On the same day, we attacked Krachap position. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded five others.

On 8 August, we attacked the enemy at O Ta Tuy, hill 551, Hill 400 and ambushed them when they moved from O Ta Tuy. We killed six Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded eight others. In sum, we killed 54 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 77 others for a total of 131 casualties.

VODK Notes Ambush

BK160832 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] On 29 July, our National Army and guerrillas intercepted a Vietnamese regiment at Prek Trach on Kompong Chhnang battlefield. We killed 39 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 22 others for a total of 61 casualties. We destroyed a number of weapons and a quantity of ammunition.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield!

BORDER NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN PROVE FRUITLESS

BK160922 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 16 (KPL) -- The second round of the Lao-Thai border negotiations held in Bangkok yesterday turned out to be fruitless once again due to the negative and unreasonable attitude of the Thai side at the talks led by Asa Sarasin.

Leading the Lao Government delegation at the talks was Souban Salitthilat.

At the negotiations' table, the Lao delegation reaffirmed once again its constant principle imbued with good will and sincerity and pointing out the Lao People's Democratic Republic's aspiration to peacefully and as soon as possible solve the border question derived from the occupation of the three Lao hamlets by Thai troops.

It is with a great pity however, the source said, that the Thai side still maintains the same stand point which lacks reason and trying to bargain to make the three Lao hamlets as a demilitarised zone and propose that a joint technical team to make a spot inspection of the three hamlets while Thai military troops still occupy the Lao hamlets.

All of these Thai proposals, said the same source, the Lao Government's delegation cannot accept. All these Thai moves prove their insincerity and their wanting to delay the settlement of the problem and this regard, the Thai side has unilaterally declared the postponment of the talks to an unfixed date.

Spokesman Views Breakdown

BK160325 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] AT 1000 on 15 August the LPDR Government delegation led by Souban Salitthilat continued the second round of talks with the Thai Government delegation led by Asa Sarasin. In his capacity as head of the Lao delegation, Souban Salitthilat once again reiterated the unswerving, well-intentioned stand and sincerity of the LPDR Government, which has desired to settle problems peacefully and quickly regarding the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries sending troops to occupy three Lao villages.

Nevertheless, it is regrettable that the Thai side has not displayed a constructive attitude in resolving the problem and continued to persist in its old, unreasonable stand by bargaining to turn the three Lao villages into what it calls a demilitarized zone and to send each side's technical teams to jointly inspect the area while Thai troops continue to occupy the three Lao villages. This is unacceptable to the Lao side.

Thanks to the Thai side's insincerity and intention to delay the settlement of the problem, the Thai side has unilaterally announced the indefinite suspension of the talks. Following the end of the talks, Thonglai Kommasit informed Thai and foreign mass media of the following statement of the LPDR Government delegation:

The Lao Government delegation has now found it necessary to speak out on the various facts that have prompted that end and delay of the Lao-Thai talks to resolve the question of the illegal occupation of three Lao villages by Thai troops. The Thai side has now proposed an indefinite end to the talks. It is certain that this news will further worry and disappoint the general public in Laos and Thailand.

Now the people in general will raise the questions: Which side has had good intentions, which side has obstructed and delayed the settlement, which side is righteous, and which side is truly sincere in resolving the problem? These are the questions I would like to answer for you.

The Lao side's good intentions are well known. The Lao side has consistently displayed its good intentions to resolve the bilateral issues on the basis of the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979 and on the basis of true neighborliness. Before 6 June, when incidents took place near the three villages, the Lao side proposed that the problem be settled peacefully through diplomatic means. In this regard, senior officials of the Lao Foreign Ministry invited the Thai ambassador to Laos to meet them on two occasions and instructed the Lao ambassador in Bangkok to meet with senior officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry. Both sides agreed to resolve the problem through peaceful means. Despite the fact that the problem was not a major one, the Thai side sent troops to brazenly and openly seize the three Lao villages, thus promptly causing the situation to deteriorate.

Nevertheless, truly persisting in its good intentions despite the continued occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops, the Lao side responded positively to the Thai side's invitation by appointing a delegation of the LPDR Government led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, to travel to Bangkok to negotiate with the Thai side's delegation to resolve the problem peacefully on the basis of respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Before attending the second round of talks, the Lao Government delegation was assigned by LPDR President Souphanouvong to present a letter from him to his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Thailand and a letter from His Excellency Kaysone Phomviharn, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand. However, it is regrettable that up till now the Lao delegation has not had a chance to deliver the letters.

Throughout the official negotiations, which took place on many occasions, the Lao side demonstrated its sincerity, reasons, and clear evidence in the historical, administrative, and legal spheres to testify to the fact that Laos has sovereignty over the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang. In this regard, the Thai side has not produced any reasons or evidence to back its claim over the three villages. Its arguments were cited only to evade its responsibility; a map was shown which the Thai side made on its own without any legal value.

The Lao side has not demanded anything that cannot be accepted by the Thai side. It only wants the Thai side to respect the treaties and the border demarcation map officially recognized by France and Siam in 1904 and 1907. The World Court confirmed the legal value of the map that outlines the boundary lines between French Indochina and Siam when it ruled on the legal case concerning the Phnum Preah Vihear in 1962.

Therefore, realizing that they have violated Lao sovereignty as mentioned above, the Thai troops must agree to withdraw unconditionally from the areas, return the Lao people to their native villages, and return the situation to normal as it was before 6 June. These demands are right and just and cannot be denied by all conscientious people. If the Thai side refuses to recognize and respect the historical boundary line, who can guarantee that the Thai side will not send troops to seize other pieces of Lao territory in the future as they realize that the foundation of international law has been completely destroyed?

It is noteworthy that throughout the two rounds of negotiations, the Thai side showed no sincerity in resolving the problem.

It only beat around the bush to evade and deny all the facts presented by the Lao side. The Thai side's statement that the problem should be resolved with righteousness and fairness means to abolish indirectly the treaties and boundary line concluded by France and Siam in 1904 and 1907 and to force the Lao side to recognize the illegal occupation of the three villages by Thai troops and to renounce its sovereignty over the three villages.

If the seizure of the three Lao villages by troops of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries was accidental and is a minor issue, why had the Thai said been reluctant to resolve the problem quickly and sincerely? In fact, this is a premeditated plan which is part of the overall scheme jointly hatched against the Indochinese peoples by Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the ultrarightist group in the Thai ruling circles.

This plan was openly displayed in a commentary broadcast by the Thai Army radio on 26 June 1984, in which it said in part: What will happen if Thailand demands that Laos return all the 62,500 square kilometers of land that France pressured Thailand into giving away in the past? What will happen if Thailand will not discuss further the question of to whom the three villages belong, but instead talks about the areas beyond the three villages extending to the Mekong River -- areas that formerly belonged to Thailand?

The Lao Government and people regard the forced occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops as a brazen and open act and as a major and very serious incident following the establishment of the LPDR because it constitutes a violation of the sovereignty of a country with which the Thai Government has maintained diplomatic relations, which the Thai Government has regarded as a fraternal neighbor, and which is a member of the United Nations as recognized by Thailand itself.

The occupation constitutes a sabotage of the spirit of the two joint communiques signed by the Thai Government. Therefore, this act by the ultrarightist group in the Thai ruling circles has not only ruined the fraternal friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples, but has also shamefully tarnished Thailand and the Thai people.

Nevertheless, the Lao Government and people continue to adhere unswervingly to their good intentions to resolve the problem peacefully in accordance with the spirit of the joint communique signed by the prime ministers of Laos and Thailand in 1979. The Lao Government will continue its efforts to improve the fraternal and neighborly relations between the two peoples.

At the same time, the Lao Government and people always preserve their legitimate right to self-defense to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity. If the reactionary group in the Thai ultrarightist circles pay no heed to the Lao side's good intentions, it must be held solely responsible for all the consequences that may arise from its acts.

Then Thonglai Kommasit answered questions raised by reporters. He said in part: The end of the talks was proposed by the Thai side. The Lao side always intended to continue the talks until results were achieved, even though the Thai side proposed that the talks be ended. The Lao delegation will continue to stay in Bangkok until it receives instructions from the Lao Government.

Asked why the Lao side has rejected Thailand's willingness to withdraw troops if the Lao side refrains from sending troops to the three villages, Thonglai Kommasit replied: Suppose a family was brazenly attacked by bad people, forcing the owner of the house to flee temporarily and hide somewhere, will one decide that the owner of the house is prohibited from returning to his house after learning that the bad people are leaving the house?

Do you think this is fair? If you were the owner of the house, would you accept this?

Asked why the Lao side refuses to send a technical team to inspect the areas on the spot since both sides have different maps, Thonglai Kommasit replied: The map held by the Thai side was printed by Thailand itself in 1978. Thus, it has no legal value whatsoever. As for the map presented by the Lao side, it was prepared in 1907 by the joint Franco-Siam border demarcation committee and was published by the Royal Thai Survey Department in 1909. As I have said previously, the legal value of this map was affirmed by the World Court when it ruled over the Preah Vihear case between Thailand and Kampuchea in 1962.

Thus, it is clear that the appointment of a technical team by the Lao side to conduct an on-the-spot inspection in accordance with the map drawn up by Thailand is tantamount to the Lao side rejecting the entire historical boundary line between Thailand and Laos. This will enable Thai troops to seize other parts of Lao territory at whim.

Since the talks have produced no results, would it be possible for the Lao side to take military measures or other action? Thonglai Kommasit said this depends on the Thai side. The Lao side always adheres to its good intentions to resolve the bilateral problem in accordance with the joint communique of 1979 and in the spirit of fraternal neighborliness. However, if the Thai side ignores the Lao side's good intentions, the Lao side will exercise its legitimate right to self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which can be touched by no one. Sooner or later, or by whatever means, the three villages will definitely return to stay under Lao sovereignty.

Chief Delegate Interviewed

BK160650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 16 Aug 84

[By Joseph de Rienzo]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 16 (AFP) -- Thai-Lao negotiations to solve a lingering dispute over three border hamlets have collapsed because of Bangkok's refusal to acknowledge an old Siamese-French border demarcation agreement, chief Laotian delegate Souban Salitthilat said today. "Thailand is not willing to find a solution, it will not listen to reason," the Laotian deputy foreign minister said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Thailand yesterday broke off the second round of talks over the disputed hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang, located 550 kilometers (330 miles) north of Bangkok and 220 kilometers (132 miles) west of Vientiane. A Thai Foreign Ministry said no progress had been made by the two sides after 10 days of discussions.

Mr. Souban claimed that in the course of their meetings, the Thai representatives refused to acknowledge that Siam conceded authority to French cartographers in 1905 to chart location of the watershed accepted by the two sides as the border between Laos' Paklai District and Thailand's present Uttaradit Province. The Laotian delegate said he had cited the minutes of a 20 November 1905 Siamese-French Border Delimitation Commission meeting to back up Laos' claim.

A passage quoted the Siamese representative as saying "The Siamese Government, in authorising the French commission to draw up the border region map, wanted to demonstrate its full confidence in the French officers."

Laos claims that the French surveys were incorporated into a 23 March 1907 Franco-Siamese border treaty and that the Thai military in 1909 produced a map with that data showing Mai hamlet on Laos' side of the watershed.

Mr Souban said survey methods used by the French were still valid and would be verified by modern mapping techniques. He dismissed the 1978 map produced as evidence by Thailand as "U.S.-made and of no legal value."

"During our discussions we asked the Thai side to cable (telegram) their forces occupying the hamlets to ask those soldiers whether the watershed lay to the east or west of them. But they refused," the Laotian diplomat added.

Thailand has offered to pull troops out of the disputed area if Laos promises not to send its forces in so that a Thai-Lao technical team can resurvey the terrain. But Laos could not agree to any restriction of sovereign rights within its own territory, the Laotian delegate said.

Thai Foreign Ministry officials told AFP that they would reply to Mr. Souban's statements later today. Meanwhile, senior Thai diplomats briefed foreign diplomatic officials on their side of the border dispute during morning briefings.

Mr. Souban said his government would continue to seek a peaceful solution of the dispute, which he called the most serious irritant in the Thai-Lao relationship since the 1975 communist takeover in Laos.

He described his talks here a failure and said he was not in a position to know what his government's next move would be over the issue. But the Laotian diplomat added that Vientiane was mindful of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter recognising the right of individual or collective states to take necessary measures to maintain peace and international security in the face of armed aggression.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES PRK AMITY DELEGATION

BK150715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 August, the delegation of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association led by Neou Samom, deputy chief of the KPRP Central Committee's Organizational Committee and president of the association, left for home after ending a 1-week official friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Chanmi Douangboutdi, head of the party and state theoretical school and president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and vice president of the association; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Chhong Toeng, PRK charge d'affaires a.i. to Laos, was also present at the airport.

During its stay in Laos, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Souphanouvong. In addition, the delegations of the Kampuchea-Laos and Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Associations met and exchanged views on the immediate and long-term cooperation matters on the basis of the strengthening of friendly relations, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two peoples. The delegation also visited a museum and various production bases in Vientiane and Luang Prabang Provinces.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS INDIAN PHOTO SHOW

BK150655 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 August, the Ministry of Culture and the Embassy of the Republic of India jointly held a photo exhibition in Vientiane to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Republic of India.

Attending the opening ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers and vice ministers; SPC members; and cadres from various sectors. Foreign diplomats and representatives of various international organizations in Laos were present.

On this occasion, Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy minister of culture, and Shiv Kumar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Laos, delivered speeches. They pointed out the importance of the exhibition which reflects the historical, cultural, and social events in the Republic of India, for example, the Indian people's civilization and the past and present role of Buddhism. At the same time, they pointed out some scientific and technological progress achieved by India during its national construction and development. They also noted the growing solidarity and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Laos and India.

Somsri Desakhamphou took the opportunity to express sincere thanks for the support and assistance given by the Republic of India to the LPDR, thereby contributing to the success of the national liberation struggle and socialist construction in Laos. He wished for the daily growth and development of Laos-India friendly relations.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ITALIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

BK151258 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 15 (OANA-KPL) -- Dr Francesco Guariglia, new Italian ambassador to Laos, on August 13, presented his credentials to the Lao President Souphanouvong.

President Souphanouvong, who is also president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, wished the new Italian ambassador to successfully implement his diplomatic mission in Laos in order to step up the friendship relations between Laos and Italy.

Also present at the presentation were Phao Phimphachan, deputy-minister and deputy-head of the minister's Council Office, and Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy-minister and head of the presidential and People's Supreme Assembly's offices.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CONGO -- Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- A Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC delegation led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC who is also minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, arrived here after attending the 3rd Ordinary Session of Labour Party in Brazzaville of People's Republic of Congo. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Kham-ouan Boupha, Nousai Sitthisai, Soulivong Dalavong, its vice-ministers and other officials. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 7 Aug 84 BK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER TALKS WITH LAOS

Foreign Ministry Statement

BK151311 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 15 Aug 84

[15 August press statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thai-Lao discussions on the disputed border villages]

[Text] Following the rounds of discussions held between the delegations of the Lao and Thai Governments during 21-23 July and 6-15 August 1984 to find a solution to the problem of the three villages along the Thai-Lao border, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to reveal the facts concerning the above discussions as follows:

1. In the discussions with the Lao side, the Thai Government has expressed its bona fide intention to solving the existing problem peacefully and speedily on the basis of righteousness and justice and based upon the long-standing and friendly relationship between the governments and peoples of the two countries. The central issue arises from the fact that each side has a different belief in the exact location of the border line. What is agreed upon by both sides is that the border line is the watershed principle, that is, whichever ridge divides -- sheds the water towards the Mekong River on the one side and towards the Chao Phaya River on the other -- that ridge will be regarded as the border line. The Thai side adheres to a large-scale map printed by the Thai Government in 1978 using the modern and accurate techniques in aerial photography. This map indicates very clearly the location of the watershed line. Such accuracy cannot be relied upon in French-made maps with which the Lao side refers to. The 1907 map is much smaller in scale and therefore reveals less detail and is less accurate.

Since the difference lies in the exact location of the border line itself, the Thai side proposed that a survey be made and the facts be determined on location by technicians from both sides in order to dispel any doubt as to the exact location of the said watershed line plus the border line. If the outcome of such a survey shows that the disputed area belongs to Laos, then Laos would assume possession, and if on the contrary it shows that it belongs to Thailand, then Thailand would assume possession. That is all there is to the problem. The survey and the fact-finding mission on the ground would be undertaken by a committee of technical experts comprising concerned officials from both sides. To allow the said committee to carry out their task safely, the disputed area should be devoid of forces from any side. Other minor issues can be appropriately resolved later.

Thailand and Laos enjoy a very close relation. There should not be any obstacle to reaching a peaceful solution.

2. Based on the above, the Thai side, therefore, proposed steps that would lead to solving the problem peacefully with the hope that the Lao side to consider favorably as follows:

2.1 Both sides agree to cease forthwith military confrontation and recriminatory attacks through the mass media.

2.2 Both sides reaffirm the Franco-Siamese treaty of 1904 which determines the watershed line as the border line.

2.3 Both sides will cooperate closely in order to facilitate the work and guarantee the safety of the joint technical committee in the area.

2.4 Both sides will abide by the outcome of the survey conducted by the joint technical committee.

2.5 Both sides agree to facilitate the return of the villages to their homes on a voluntary basis to be verified jointly.

2.6 Both sides agree to jointly assess the damages as the result of the incidents might have been suffered by the villagers in these villages and to jointly consider measures of assistance to these victims.

3. It is regrettable that the Lao side has rejected this reasonable proposal by the Thai side. Such attitude is in contradiction with the declared intention of the Lao side that it wants to solve the problem peacefully and speedily. The consequence will not be beneficial to the good relationship existing between the peoples of Thailand and Laos. Neither Laos or Thailand will gain from the prolongation of this program.

4. The Thai side regrets that such rigid and uncompromising position of the Lao side has brought this round of discussion to an end without reaching the objective expected. However, the Thai Government wishes to reaffirm once again its good and bona fide intention as well as the strong desire to solve this problem peacefully through negotiations, and that the verification of the facts be undertaken on the ground, always mindful of the importance of the close and friendly relationship between the two countries.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok

15 August 1984

News Conference Held

BK160030 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand yesterday called off the second round of Thai-Lao talks on the border dispute indefinitely, citing that all that has to be discussed at the negotiating table had been discussed and the only task left to settle the row is a joint survey of the terrain in question.

The Lao side, however, declared that they would continue staying here until Vientiane orders the delegation to return home, though admitting that the negotiations were still deadlocked.

At a news conference at the end of yesterday's talks at the Erawan Hotel, spokesman of the Laotian delegation Thonglai Kommasit also charged that the failure on the part of Thailand to respect the French-drawn-up map annexed to the 1907 Franco-Siamese treaty, which the World Court had ruled as legally effective, and to recognize the Lao sovereign over the three villages, indicated that Bangkok wanted to set precedent for further annexation of Lao territory. Thonglai charged the "ultra-rightwing clique" in the Thai ruling circles in collaboration of "Chinese expansionists and chauvinists" plotting the "illegal military occupation" of the three villages to pave the way to nullify the whole "historical Thai-Lao boundary".

In another press conference, Deputy Director General of the Political Department Chawat Atthayukti dismissed the claim as "out of context", saying that the Thai side was only concentrating efforts to solve "the immediate problem" involving the borderline at the villages in question. "Let me make it clear once again that the central issue of the question is the exact location of the borderline in the problematic terrain. That is all about it," he retorted.

Both sides also blamed each other in their respective official statements for the stalemate that engulfed the two rounds of talks which were held during July 21-23 and August 7-15. The Thai statement said that it was regrettable that in the course of the dialogues, the Laotians contradicted their declared intentions to settle the problem speedily and that the talks ended inconclusively because of the "rigid" and "uncompromising" stand of Laos.

Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry Saowanit Khongsiri also said that since the technical discussions on the legal and evidential aspects of the problem in the course of the second round were inconclusive and that it had reached the stage that divergent claims had to be verified by a joint technical survey, the Thai side suspended the talks.

However, both sides agreed to keep the door for talks open through the embassies in the two capitals pending the recess, Saowanit said.

But Thonglai reiterated that all the legal, administrative, and historical evidence produced by the Laotian team testified to "the fact that the three villages belong to Laos". He said that the Laotian delegation could not leave home unless Vientiane instructed it to do so because it had been instructed to carry out the negotiations with the Thai side "to the end" and because it had yet to accomplish the mission to hand messages from President Souphanouvong and Premier Kaysone Phomvihane to HM the King and Gen Prem Tinsulanon. "We are waiting for instructions from Vientiane. If our government orders us to stay on, we will stay on. If the government orders us to return home, then we will return," he said. He added that the delegation would check out and stay at the Lao Embassy pending the instructions. "The fact that we are staying here demonstrates that we are ready to solve the issue peacefully at any time," he said.

Thonglai said that the timing of the third round, if it was to come about, would depend on the Thai side.

The two sides disagreed over the question of troop withdrawal. While Thailand insisted that a pull-out of Thai troops from the villages would come only when Laos promised not to send troops into the area in question pending a joint survey, the Laotians call for unconditional withdrawal on grounds that the three villages belong to Laos.

Laos insists that the historical, administrative, and legal evidence available was sufficient to prove the claim and charged the Thai side with "glossing over the fact". But the Thai side says that although the evidence and claim by the Laotians are respectable, it is not decisive and the only solution is to verify different claims by conducting a joint survey.

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA BEGINS

BK151135 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia will hold a joint naval exercise this week. It was reported that the Thale Luang-84, a joint naval exercise, will be held in the South China Sea in the territorial waters of Malaysia, Singapore, and in the south of Thailand. The annual naval exercise will start on 17 August, and the closing ceremony will be held on 9 September. According to the naval source, the joint exercise is to improve the skills of the coordination between the Navies of Thailand and Malaysia.

BID TO EXTEND ATHIT'S TERM CALLED 'TIME BOMB'

BK160301 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA . in Thai 12 Aug 84 p 3

["Watching the Trend" column]

[Text] A man of the status of Sulak Siwarak explained the crackdown campaign against him with the words: "I am only a pawn." What one must try to find out then is who are the king, the horse, and the rook on this chessboard. When the military makes a move, the politicians remain quiet. They are quiet so they can follow the developments and study, and analyze the situation. The most significant step detected in military circles is not the request by the "Young Turk" officers for reinstatement to military posts, but their support for an extension of the official term for General Athit Kamlang-ek after his retirement is due, a proposal that looks like a time bomb.

The call for an extension of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's official term can be interpreted as follows:

1. A shortage of personnel resources suitable for the current military and political situation.
2. A bid to give Gen Athit more time in power at the military top posts, thus allowing enough time for his less senior officers to move up and succeed him and serve as a base for his future political role.

What is strange is the fact that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is due to retire on 30 September 1985 and it is only August 1984 now. This is why the proposal to extend his official term rather looks like a "time bomb." It will be funny for the defense minister if he signs an order now for an extension that will take effect in September 1985. It is too far away to make the decision now. It is not a matter of months, but of a year. And anything can happen in a period of 1 year in Thailand, where the political situation is always volatile and where uncertainty is assured.

Before making the proposal the Young Turk officers must have already sounded out the military circles and realized that there is support for this move among military men. Therefore, they have dropped this time bomb. They can count on gaining favor from Gen Athit from this move as well as isolating Gen Athit from those who do not want them to be reinstated to the Army posts and from those who disapprove of the extension of Gen Athit's official term.

Another repercussion which Gen Athit may not have thought of is the fact that once the decision to extend his official term takes effect, it will become an obstacle to the promotions of several ranks below him, not only in the Army but also in the supreme command. The effect of the extension of Gen Athit's official term will be more extensive than what happened during the time of General Prem Tinsulanon, and this means the scope of discontent from the extension for Gen Athit will be vast.

What seems like the Young Turk group's desire to elevate Gen Athit is then a move that would make him a target of criticism by both military and political circles. This is because the extension would be an admission that there is a shortage of personnel in the Armed Forces. While it stands to serve the interests of "some people" and will tie the Army with certain personalities instead of allowing it to develop according to the system.

Once a person is considered bigger than the system, there is no use talking about proper practice and customs.

Phichit Warns Students

BK160104 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Saying it was "none of their business", First Division Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit yesterday dismissed student opposition to the planned extension of General Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief. "I have said before that it's none of their business and I'd like to say here that there is a bad thing about Thai people. That is they like to meddle in another's business", said Maj-Gen Phichit, referring to opposition from activist students of six universities. "Being students, what should be their duty?" he asked reporters, one of whom shot back with the query: Under a democratic system, had not everyone the right to express his opinion? But Maj-Gen Phichit maintained that students should mind their own business.

BANK SPOKESMAN VIEWS JAN-JUL TRADE DEFICIT

BK160220 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 84 p 19

[Text] Thailand's trade deficit during the first seven months of this year amounted to 41,470 million baht, representing a decline by 11 percent from 46,490 million baht in the same period of last year, the central bank's chief spokesman said yesterday. Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak said that there was a balance-of-payments surplus of 10,000 million baht during the period compared to a deficit of 670 million baht in the same period of 1983. He said that the current account showed a deficit of 28,840 million baht, down 11 percent from the same period of 1983. Net capital inflow in the public sector and private sector amounted to 11,000 million baht and 28,000 million baht respectively, Dr Suphachai said. He said that the trade deficit and balance-of-payments situation will not be worse than last year.

NORTHEAST RADIO-TV NETWORK TO BE IMPROVED

BK151018 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Television and radio networks in northeastern Thailand will undergo improvement under a 3-year project to counter jamming by foreign broadcasting. Public Relations Department Director General Mr Danai Siyaphai said the improvement for TV network will begin this year in the provinces of Khon Kaen and Udon Thani while radio transmission improvement will begin at Nong Khai station. Mr Danai said improvement will later be expended to other provinces to cover the whole region. According to him, the Public Relations Department has already set aside a special budget for the first stage improvement at the three stations. However, he said, about 200 million baht is needed to finance the improvement project for the whole region, and the Public Relations Department will ask for an allocation from parliament in order to speedily achieve improvement goal.

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT RENOVATION REVIEWED

OW141035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[From the "Experience in Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism" feature]

[Text] Dear friends: What should be done to acquire large amounts of raw materials for production? That is a pressing problem currently facing many production enterprises. In today's "Experience in Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism" feature, we are going to cite experiences in satisfactorily solving the raw material problems by some production installations of the light and food industry sectors.

It may be said that being thrifty remains one of the major necessary measures, easy to practice any where, and by any industrial enterprise. In 1982 the light industry sector achieved savings of more than 80 million dong, derived from thriftiness in raw supplies, energy, capital, and labor. The following year, 1983, savings were 103 million dong. Targeted savings for 1984 are 100 million dong. In the first 6 months of this year, the entire sector's savings amounted to half that amount. Also, through this savings movement, many production enterprises have stimulatingly and creatively applied different thrift motivation methods.

The Dong Xuan Knitwear Factory, where thrift motivation is coordinated with management, achieved, over the past 6 months, nearly 1 million dong in savings, deriving from material supplies, energy, and capital. The other enterprises, such as the Thang Long Tailoring Enterprise, the textile enterprises of Phuoc Long, Thanh Cong, Phong Phu, Eight March, and the Hai Duong Porcelainware Factory, are production units which have registered fairly great savings, which have drawn good experiences, and made savings one of the objectives of enterprise management.

Through the experience gained by some of the light industry enterprises, it is obvious that, in view of the present production situation, if we want to promote thriftiness, we should pay particular attention to revamping production and improving management, in order to better tap the existing potential. Attention should be given to the following: A system of allocating material supplies according to set quotas must be applied; improvement of warehouses; protection of socialist property; strengthening of labor discipline; application of the profit-and-loss accounting system and material supplies accounting; strict control of product qualities; timely application of the system of granting material incentives. The more accurately, fairly, and openly this incentive system is applied, the more it boosts the morale and sense of thriftiness among production enterprises and individual workers.

In order to successfully practice thriftiness, the following four measures must be firmly grasped and correctly applied: Scientific-technical measures; revamping production; formulation of suitable management measures; and mass motivation through the application of the material incentives system. Of these four measures, the scientific-technical one is of foremost importance.

Dear friends, the management and allocation of supplies and raw materials, according to set quotas and being thrifty, is one of the popular measures. The Hanoi Leatherware Factory, through raw materials savings, produced 45,000 pairs of leather gloves for export to the GDR. The commodities, which helped fulfill a contract provision, netted 1.2 million dong, which the factory used to buy raw materials. Through its thriftiness, the factory, not only could secure sufficient raw materials, but could also purchase equipment and machinery to equip a new workshop with 50 sewing machines and 200 fluorescent lamps.

Let us now cite past experiences in thriftiness successfully practiced at some other industrial enterprises.

The use of raw materials to produce more raw materials is a measure successfully applied at the Phuoc Long Textile Mill. This measure, learned from the Thanh Cong Textile Mill, has been further developed and applied at the Phuoc Long Textile Mill for nearly 2 years. Phuoc Long, a medium-sized synthetic-fiber textile mill of the Union of Textile Enterprises, has an annual production capacity of 24-25 million meters of material. However, in the past several years, the mill, due to its lack of supplies and raw materials and its subsidy-based management system, could produce only 5.4 million meters of material, or just 25 percent of its production capacity. For 3 consecutive years, from 1979 through 1982, nearly half of its 2,300 cadres and workers resigned, or simply quit their jobs. In 1981 alone, 143 ton-skilled workers left the mill, and every month, 350 workers on the average took turns working part-time, receiving only 70 percent of their pay. The quality of the materials produced during those years seriously declined.

In such a situation, how did the Phuoc Long Textile Mill solve its raw material problem? In order to keep the workers with it and, especially to preserve its production norm, the mill borrowed 100 tons of fiber for production of materials from the union of textile enterprises. To operate successfully, the mill made adequate preparations, and in April 1982, when the new production project was approved, the mill had already produced 120,000 meters of quality materials that met consumers' tastes. However, unlike other enterprises, the mill did not sell those materials on the domestic market. Instead, it exported them. By 1982 those 120,000 meters of materials, with the proceeds from their sale and resales plowed back 6 times, had produced enough money to buy 600 tons of fiber, 14 tons of chemical dyes, and quantities of spare parts. Of the 600 tons, the mill used a part for production and reproduction, and the remaining part to subsidize the state-supplied plan, which could not provide sufficient raw materials. As a result, in 1982, through its use of raw materials to produce more raw materials, the Phuoc Long Textile Mill not only overfulfilled the plan norm but also had enough fiber to produce 4 million meters of material, including 2,750,000 meters of materials for export. Thanks to the application of the project, in 1983 the textile mill's output grew to 7.2 million meters of materials, or nearly three times its 1981 output. During the first 6 months of this year, the Phuoc Long Textile Mill produced 10,538,000 meters of materials, including a large quantity of high-quality traditionally produced materials. Obviously, the Phuoc Long Textile Mill's experience is a good one, which opens up a way out of the difficult present situation: To produce more raw materials through export. However, the Phuoc Long experience has been creatively, and variously, applied by other industrial enterprises.

The Binh Duong Sugar Refinery recently applied the economic integration system in its relations with other localities, in order to create new sources of raw materials. In years past Song Be Province could supply, with locally-produced raw materials, only 10 percent of the cane needed for the refinery, which needed 150,000 to 200,000 tons annually to operate at full capacity. The refinery, therefore, had to devise ways to secure enough raw materials for its production. Since May 1972 the refinery has signed agreements with various localities to secure raw materials for its production. It has made investments in terms of seeds, fertilizer, fuel for mechanized soil preparation, and other expenses needed for soil preparations. In 1983 the refinery produced 11,174 tons of sugar, or 174 tons in excess of the plan norm. In the same year the refinery purchased more than 131,000 tons of sugar cane: 32,000 tons in Song Be; 37,000 tons from Tay Ninh; 15,000 tons from Dong Nai; 35,000 tons from Long An; 4,500 tons from Ben Tre; and 8,300 tons from Ho Chi Minh City. This was also the year the refinery had an output of over 11,000 tons of sugar, or 2.5 times its 1981 and 1982 outputs.

Clearly, the solution adopted by the Binh Duong Sugar Refinery is in tune with our economic developments in the new situation: The producer and the raw materials supplier are mutually responsible, and are bound to each other by economic agreements and economic integration. Solutions of problems differ from one case to another, but the above experiences show that, when production enterprises are faced with great difficulties in securing raw materials, the best solution is not to solely count on supplies from higher levels, or to rely on the subsidy-based management system. Instead, they must be more positive and realistic in seeking ways to solve their own problems.

Finally, we have noted that the strengthening of measures for control and use of raw materials also helps in securing new sources of raw materials. Recently Quang Ninh Province conducted control at its key production and business enterprises. A conclusion has been drawn from that work: In those installations where management measures are lax expenses in raw materials and spare parts, fuel consumption, and the rate of material losses are high; vice versa, wherever strict management measures are exercised, not only savings in raw materials are substantial, but fuel consumption and loss of supplies are considerably reduced.

In fact, in years past our raw material shortages were partly due to insufficient supplies but in some cases, the shortages resulted from a lack of strict management over production and the use of supplies. As a result, the state failed to fully control existing raw materials and supplies. Those shortages were fake shortages, which should not have happened. The experiences gained by the above-said production enterprises show that the shortcomings have been gradually overcome.

NHAN DAN ON PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION IN DELTA AREA

BK151008 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 10 August]

[Text] Under the title "Work Related to Distribution and Circulation in the Mekong Delta," an article by (Tran Quoc Khai) in NHAN DAN today says:

The Mekong Delta is one of the country's two major agricultural production areas. It is also a region in which goods, especially rice and raw materials, are produced to support the farm products processing industry. However, the supply of agricultural goods by the Mekong Delta is greater than the supply of goods and materials to this region by the state.

The article adds: To solve this imbalance at a time when goods and materials are still insufficient, it is necessary to concentrate on investing in the main production localities, where a vast supply of goods is obtainable, or to use various forums of propaganda to encourage the peasants to apply new technical measures to production aimed at ensuring economical investment with good results. The article continues: "The transformation of privately-owned trade must be carried out along with the expansion and constant improvement of the organizational and operational systems of socialist trade. Although the transformation of privately-owned trade has already been carried out in some localities, state-operated trade and collective trade in these localities are still not fully capable of mastering the market. As a result, after a period of transformation, private merchants have reemerged with more sophisticated operational methods, thus causing more serious harm. The article points out: Implementing the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum, all sectors and localities in the Mekong Delta should concentrate efforts on expanding the socialist trade system while resolutely transforming the organized market and privately-owned trade, and constantly improving the credit system.

Only in this way can the state control all sources of goods for distribution to the entire society, and gradually break off relations between the peasants and private merchants.

NORTHERN PROVINCES HOLD FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

OW150955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Delegates from the 20 provinces and municipalities in the northern part of our country attended a conference yesterday in Hanoi of the Population and Family Planning Committee, to make an initial review of related work in the past, and discuss tasks for 1984-85.

After a day of intensive work the delegates all agreed that one of the many important, burning, and current world issues is excessively rapid population growth, known as the population explosion. Vietnam is one of the countries with the fastest growing population rate. In 1945, when we had just achieved victory in our country's revolution, our country's population numbered 23 million. In 1983, that is, 38 years later, it had shot up to over 53 million. Meanwhile, despite the many efforts we have made in years past, we still fail to reach the per capita food production of 300 kilos. If, every year, we cannot produce 400,000 tons of food more than in the preceding year, the per capita food production will decline even further, and our people will face greater difficulties in their livelihood, because our food production, with little or no increase, will not permit us to provide for the more than 1.7 million babies born every year.

Vietnam is now the 13th most populous country in the world. Our population density of 21 persons per square kilometer a century ago has now jumped to 171, an increase of nearly ninefold. Our population density, higher than China's, ranks third in the world.

The delegates realized that if we cannot rapidly extricate ourselves from the predicament of an excessively rapid population growth, whereas our arable land is limited, and even further reduced because more land is needed for construction and other types of work, hunger and poverty will continue to haunt our people. Clearly aware of that danger, since October 1963 our state has officially conducted a family-planning program, with the prime minister as head of the related committee. After more than 20 years of implementation of that program, we have achieved some desired results, among them, the steady 2.3 percent population growth rate, noted over the past 3 years. However, that growth rate is still very high compared with other parts of the world.

On 11 April 1984, by order of the Council of State chairman, the Council of Ministers chairman issued a decision creating the Central National Committee on Population and Family Planning. Chapters of that committee have been officially set up in localities. This decision was warmly welcomed by the delegates, who petitioned to the Council of Ministers to include the norms for population growth and family planning in a state decree. They voiced their desire to resolutely struggle to decrease the population growth rate to 1.7 percent by 1985, as set forth in the fifth party Central Committee congress resolution, along with the objectives of only one to two children per couple, women not having babies before they are 22, and separating the births of the first and second children by a period of 5 years.

The delegates pointed out that, in many areas, our people, after clearly realizing the problem, and with the leadership of party committee echelons, cooperation between the administration and mass organizations, especially the women's planning program, achieved success in carrying out the family planning program. Some of those areas are: Thai Hoa Village, Thai Thuy District; Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; Dong Anh District, Hanoi Municipality; An Hai District and the Haiphong rolling stock factory; and Ben Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province.

The delegates also unanimously approved concrete policies, complete with anticipated amendments, to be presented to the Council of Ministers for countrywide promulgation and implementation, to systematize and make more effective, family planning practice and population growth control.

The delegates also especially noted that, following the issuance of the Council of Ministers' decision, the central-level sectors concerned should urgently issue notices to provide guidance on its implementation, and not wait too long as had been done in some cases in the past.

NHAN DAN HAILS PRK'S INTERNATIONAL RATINGS

OW160841 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 16 -- The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN today hails the success of the Kampuchea's Premier Chan Si's recent trip to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe as "a new step in the development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the socialist community". The paper notes that the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, during their talks with Chairman Chan Si, set high value on the brilliant achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past five years of travail, and reaffirmed their continued cooperation with the PRK and their support for the building of a new life in the young People's Republic.

NHAN DAN says that this support and assistance to Kampuchea as well as to the other Indochinese countries, and especially the full backing for Indochina's proposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation is a great encouragement to the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples. The paper recalls the earlier trips by PRK leaders such as the Hungary trip of National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim and the visits of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen to Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Angola and Congo, stressing that these trips, together with those made by many foreign delegations to Kampuchea such as the French parliamentary delegation, are vivid manifestations of the flourishing friendly relations between the PRK with other countries and progressive organizations across the world.

This also shows that the foreign relations of the PRK have not ceased to broaden, the paper adds. "The Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces are trying in vain to stem and reverse the march of the revolution in the PRK and the other countries in Indochina," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

PRC CRIMES AGAINST BORDER VILLAGE REPORTED

OW160205 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Station correspondent's report: "Another Evidence of Chinese Troops' Intrusion Into Vietnamese Territory"]

[Text] (Ba Wan) village in Quan Ba District in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province shares a 7-km border with Malipo County in China's Yunnan Province. Most of the residents are of Hmong nationality. On 22 July, about 100 Chinese soldiers from the 41st Regiment of the XIV Corps under the Kunming Military Region intruded into (Ba Wan) village at border market No 15 for about 2 km.

In the village, this correspondent saw the crimes committed by the Chinese aggressor troops against the local border residents: cattle were killed and many civilian houses, farmland, terraces, and transportation means were destroyed. Over 10 hectares of corn about to be harvested were completely destroyed by shells fired from the Chinese side.

Accompanied by party branch secretary and political instructor of the village (Loc Xiao Qiao), this correspondent visited the new tombs of 16 Chinese soldiers at the foot of a mountain. They were killed during the intrusion into the village. The local border residents buried them with care and erected a stone marker on each of the tombs engraved with the names and addresses of the soldiers, including (Li Jianshe), (Liu Yizhu), (Tao Liu), (Yang Guangfa), and others.

When asked how he knew the names and addresses of the Chinese soldiers, Secretary (Loc), led this correspondent to a warehouse where articles picked up by the Vietnamese militia were stored. They included belts, raincoats, field rations, mountaineering tools, pistols with silencers, light machineguns, minesweeping gear, mine detectors, compasses, and (?telephones). Each raincoat and belt had the name of the user and the unit he was affiliated to.

Secretary (Loc) told this correspondent: Had our militia failed to discover and stop the Chinese troops, they would definitely have inflicted more serious damage to our border area. Pointing to a map of the village, he described in detail the Chinese intrusion: As the Chinese troops advanced along a (?river) to assault (Ba Wan) village, they were intercepted by our village militia. An enemy squad encircled the militia position from the rear.

Resourcefully commanding a militia squad, squad leader (Loc Sen Yong) led a counter-attack against the Chinese troops from the side. Badly beaten, the enemy fled in confusion leaving behind three bodies. The fighting, which began at 0700 in the morning, continued until 1000. The (?beaten) Chinese troops were reinforced with artillery. While Chinese artillery savagely bombarded the village, infantry troops charged forward to pick up the bodies of the Chinese soldiers in a vain attempt to remove the evidence. The fighting continued for more than an hour. The Chinese troops hurriedly escaped to the Chinese side leaving 16 bodies behind.

Magistrate (Dao Chin Sen) of Quan Ba District told his kinsmen who buried the Chinese soldiers: Motivated by the Vietnamese people's humanism, we do not take revenge on the deceased. These Chinese soldiers are only victims of the Beijing leaders' reactionary policy of hostility against Vietnam. I believe that the families of these Chinese soldiers did not want their sons and brothers to die in a violent death attacking Vietnam. Therefore, we should bury them and protect their tombs with care. These 16 tombs are also eloquent evidence of the Chinese troops' intrusion into Vietnamese territory. They refute the Beijing leaders' slander against Vietnam.

The remarks by the magistrate of Quan Ba District amply show that the Vietnamese people know how to distinguish between the Beijing authorities and the good-neighborly Chinese people.

NEW ZEALANDKUALA LUMPUR ON LANGE'S TALKS WITH MAHATHIR

BK150911 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] New Zealand has given Malaysia an assurance that it will take measures to reduce the current trade imbalance between the two countries. The assurance was given to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed by his New Zealand counterpart, Mr David Lange, during the joint press conference meeting at Parliament House in Wellington today.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has said Malaysia wishes a greater access in New Zealand for its simple manufactured products to narrow the gap which is three to one in New Zealand's favor. Our correspondent, Lukman Halim, reports that the two leaders also touched on education, agriculture, ASEAN, and other international issues of international interest during their meeting. On education, the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, said certain faculties like engineering science and computer science in his country's institutions of higher learning are already facing pressure from local students. New Zealand could offer places in food and agricultural technology. However, Mr Lange hoped that more places could be offered to Malaysian students in the courses they wish to pursue. Both leaders also discussed the exchange of agricultural experts. In this regard, Mr Lange welcomes Malaysia's technical aid assistance to the Pacific island states like Fiji, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

On Antarctica, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia's stand is that it should be open to all countries and that they should have a sense of participation and ownership over the region. Antarctica should not belong exclusively to some countries. Mr Lange adds while those countries have different view on the matter, he had given an undertaking to his counterpart that it should not be an exclusive club.

On Kampuchea, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said both sides have different approaches toward the issue, but they are in agreement on the principle to a settlement to the issue.

This afternoon, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will be accorded a traditional Maori welcome at (Titipura Maure). He will also meet the New Zealand opposition leader, Mr Robert Muldoon, at Parliament House.

Further Details

BK160101 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Malaysia will continue to object to the use of nuclear energy for purposes other than peaceful ones. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says that it is therefore against nuclear testing, nuclear dumping, and the permanent stationing of nuclear weapons in any part of the world. The prime minister was replying to questions by journalists at a joint news conference with his New Zealand counterpart, Mr David Lange, after their talks in Wellington. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir made it clear that so far Malaysia has not received any applications for nuclear ships to anchor at its ports. If such an application is received, Malaysia will study it and make a decision.

On the outcome of his discussions with Mr Lange, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he has impressed upon his New Zealand counterpart the merit of Malaysia's position on Antarctica and ASEAN perception of Kampuchea. He (?said) that there is not much difference between ASEAN and New Zealand's position on Kampuchea, especially with regard to the need for a political settlement of the conflict.

JAKARTA POST DISCUSSES ASEAN MILITARY ALLIANCE

Mokhtar Views Alliance

BK160033 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 8 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- Indonesia has turned down Singapore's call for ASEAN to set up a military alliance to face any external threat, but did not rule out the possibilities of increasing military cooperation on a bilateral basis. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said, "I see no reason at this stage to change our philosophy and our position as contained in the Bangkok Declaration."

The former chairman of the Association of South East Asian Nations Standing Committee was speaking at a special interview with THE JAKARTA POST on the understanding that the report would not be issued until Wednesday, which coincides with ASEAN's 17th anniversary. Mr Mokhtar said "I do not believe that the time has come for ASEAN to turn to military or defense cooperation, but we don't exclude the possibilities of defense cooperation being stepped up between ASEAN member countries individually on a bilateral basis."

Singapore Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong has called on ASEAN members to set up a military alliance to face a possible threat from the Soviet Union following the increasing military presence of the Soviets in Vietnam. Reports reaching here over the past weeks say that the Soviets have been moving "permanent facilities" to Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, two former U.S. bases before the fall of Saigon.

Mr. Mokhtar said bilateral military cooperation among individual members of ASEAN is already happening, "and it is a trend that I think will continue." He added, however, that "for ASEAN to become a military alliance, I think that's not on the cards, at least not for the time being, especially not with the declared intention to be directed against any other country."

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan when in Jakarta last January told reporters that Soviets spy plane made regular flights over ASEAN countries and that ASEAN leaders have been exchanging secret informations on Soviets military movements in the region.

ASEAN was set up in Bangkok in 1967 to promote economic, cultural and social cooperation among its members. Asked about ASEAN's proposal for the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the region, Mr Mokhtar said ASEAN has gradually been creating conditions for ZOPFAN to become a reality. "I think the ASEAN region has moved away from involvement with any other superpowers and ASEAN itself is clearly not related to any superpowers," despite commitments from some member countries individually.

Mr Mokhtar pointed out, however, that involvements of some member countries with a superpower have lessened over the years. "So much so that Singapore and Malaysia have become eligible to become members of the Nonaligned Movement; foreign military presence over the years have decreased in Thailand; and in the Philippines, the status of the bases have been changed." He added: "They are now Filipino bases commanded by Filipinos."

Mr Mokhtar did not mention the United States by name, the superpower involved in Thailand and in the Philippines.

He said there has been a trend among ASEAN members of moving away from military involvement "even of those members who have those commitments."

Singaporean's Remarks Clarified

BK160241 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 10 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- The confusion about the controversial reports which suggested that Singapore's defense minister has called on ASEAN members to forge a military alliance has now been cleared up.

A full text of the speech by Dr. Yeo Ning Hong, Singapore minister for communication and second minister of defense sent to THE JAKARTA POST pointed out that the minister said: "The military capabilities of the ASEAN countries should be enhanced to the level necessary to meet external threats in order to deter aggression. Cooperation among the ASEAN countries in this field can be strengthened."

An agency report from Singapore reported that the Singapore defense minister had called on ASEAN members to set up a military alliance to face any possible threat because of the increasing Soviet presence in the region. The report prompted Philippines's Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and his Indonesian colleague, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to turn down the reported suggestion.

The Singapore Embassy here said Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong never made a statement related to the reported call for military alliance. But the second defense minister, Dr. Yeo, delivered a speech at the Singapore Command and Staff College (SCSC) graduation ceremony July 20, which was the source of the Singapore dispatch. Dr. Yeo was referring to facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang granted to the Soviets' naval and air forces by Vietnam and the Kampuchea problem. In no instance did Dr. Yeo ever make any reference to a military alliance among ASEAN members.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PRC SUPPORT FOR ASEAN APPROACH

BK140839 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Kampuchean Hurdles"]

[Text] ASEAN approach towards the Kampuchean question has become more and more realistic. If at the beginning ASEAN insisted on replacement of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, now national reconciliation has become the central theme of approach. The six ASEAN foreign ministers adopted the reconciliation theme as the centrepiece of a joint statement issued on the 10th of July in Jakarta after their annual meeting. They said that a political settlement hinged on "the withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation in Kampuchea".

This policy is in line with the appeal made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, urging the inclusion of the Heng Samrin faction in an interim four-party coalition to prepare elections. The present Sihanouk Coalition Government consists of a three-party coalition, namely the Pol Pot faction, the Son Sann faction and the Sihanouk faction.

After the ASEAN foreign ministers' joint statement, it was feared whether the PRC (People's Republic of China) which supports the Khmer Rouge and Pol Pot faction strongly, militarily and materially against the Heng Samrin regime will support the idea of coalition with the regime. It would be a great hurdle to a political settlement if the PRC opposes the idea. But thanks to God, according to the Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila, the PRC has thrown its "total" support behind the ASEAN new initiative.

On his return from a five-day visit to the PRC, the Thai foreign minister said on Tuesday in Bangkok that the Chinese Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, had expressed "total" support for the reconciliation theme sounded by members of ASEAN.

We agree with the opinion of some analysts that by supporting the ASEAN reconciliation theme, the PRC, for the first time, has accepted the idea of a possible future role in Kampuchea for the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. It also appears to indicate, at least, a tactical concession to Hanoi as part of the PRC's effort to end the Vietnamese armed presence in Kampuchea. If this analysis is true, it will constitute a progress in the efforts to seek political settlement in Kampuchea, and one of the difficult hurdles has been overcome.

But there are many more difficult hurdles to be overcome. Will Hanoi and Phnom Penh agree to make the Heng Samrin regime only as one of the proposed four-party members of the future Sihanouk coalition government? Will the Heng Samrin regime not insist that it will become the core of any future coalition government? It has a strong argument for insisting because it seems to exercise control over almost all parts of Kampuchea and has succeeded in making social, economic and cultural progress in the country. On the other hand, the Sihanouk government has not been able to make such progress and is in no position to oust the Heng Samrin regime by force as often admitted by President Sihanouk himself. Besides, Vietnam and Heng Samrin will insist in excluding the Khmer Rouge and the Pol Pot clique from the category of national elements to be reconciled and specially from sharing the power of and joining any national reconciliation government in Kampuchea.

These are primary hurdles which have to be removed or overcome. Indonesia has been commissioned by ASEAN to lead the efforts. Indonesia needs to be extra careful, realistic and pragmatic in its approaches.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES FRETILIN, 'VOICES' IN AUSTRALIA

BK140706 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has regretted voices in Australia implying the view that Australia supports the Fretilin movement. These voices, he said, will give them hope to continue their resistance against Indonesia.

Speaking to newsmen at the Foreign Affairs Department on Thursday afternoon [2 August], Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that such hopes were entirely unnecessary and unacceptable. "They had better return and mix with other members of society as recommended by East Timor Governor Mario Carascalao some time ago," he said.

According to Mokhtar, viewed from the military aspect, the activities of Fretilin bands are not in fact large-scale, but they are troublesome enough. "Five persons are indeed troublesome, let alone more than five persons," he said, without giving exact figures. He added that what has put the Indonesian Government in a difficult position is their deliberate harassment of and attacks against foreigners to disgrace us. This being the case, a visit by Australian Ambassador to Indonesia Rawdon Dalrymple scheduled for May this year did not take place until July. "This is not because we don't control security in East Timor, but because he might be a target to disgrace us," Mokhtar said seriously.

The foreign minister considered that Fretilin had changed its tactics. During the visit by an Australian parliamentary delegation led by Bill Morisson to East Timor last year, the Fretilin bands tried to meet the delegation to present their pleas. Mokhtar added that they thought there was some hope then as relations between the bands and Indonesia were still good.

However, Indonesia has no longer been willing to talk with them following the assassination of 14 Indonesians by some members of the Civil Defense Force who later joined Fretilin last year. He stressed that they apparently understand and that they are turning to visiting foreigners to disgrace Indonesia internationally. "We must be cautious because we will be blamed if such incidents happen," he said.

The foreign minister denied reports published by foreign news agencies that Indonesia is stationing 150,000 troops in East Timor. He asked the newsmen to think logically. "The figures show almost all Indonesian troops are assembled there. Do you believe it?" he asked some newsmen who posed the question.

INDONESIA TIMES REPORTS NAVAL ESPIONAGE TRIAL

BK151026 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 10 Aug 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] A witness told the High Military Tribunal II, West, yesterday that defendant JBS, a former Navy colonel, had submitted to Soviet Embassy officials Vladimir and Aleksandr Finenko "confidential materials."

The witness, Col (Navy) Paul Katoppo, testifying on the fourth day of the trial of JBS, who is accused of leaking the state's secret materials to foreign diplomats stationed in Jakarta, said that materials are regarded as "confidential" if they "endanger the state."

The confidential materials in the case included intelligence reports from the Indonesian Navy chief-of-staff's private staff (September and October 1981), monthly reports from the Navy chief's operational staff (September 1980), results of the 1980 Navy commanders' call, route-maps of the inaugural voyages of naval ships from South Korea (1980) and Holland (1981), a hydrographical survey plan in the Cilegon waters on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) in 1981 and several items.

Answering the court questions, the defendant admitted that the materials he had submitted to the Soviet officials were all confidential articles of the state.

Meanwhile, Col Katoppo, who claimed to have known the defendant since 1959, told the court which was presided over by Col Iskandar Kamil, that every Armed Forces member is obliged to report to the Navy Intelligence Bureau (Intelpam) if he is approached by or contacts a foreign official.

The defendant said he knew about this regulation. "So, why did you do it, even though you've known about the regulation?" the presiding judge asked the defendant. "I did not report my meeting with the Russians, because I realized I was violating the regulation. Allow me to use another word: Stealing," JBS frankly admitted.

Katoppo and another witness, Col (Ret.) Umaryoto, who transferred the position at the Naval Hydrographical Bureau to the defendant in 1979, told the court that JBS had never shown any feeling of frustration or complaints about his life before.

On the preceding day, Wednesday, an officer of the National Security Agency (Kopkamtib) Intelligence Task Force, Lieut Sutaji A.S. testified that he had confiscated from the defendant and his Russian friends 10 reels of negative films, a plastic-wrapped article, which was later known to contain radio frequency words, and a purse containing Rp.300,000 in cash.

The defendant's wife, Mrs Maria Florentin Mumpuni, in her testimony said that her husband had once been offered to make an overseas trip. Her husband, according to her, refused the offer by saying "No need to do such a thing."

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

BK141533 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that his visit to Romania next week will be used to further accelerate the development of Indonesian-Romanian relations, particularly in the economic and trade sectors.

According to Minister Mokhtar, relations between the two countries were developing well [baik], particularly in the political sector because of the free [bebas] attitude adopted by Romania. Relations between the two countries were continuing to grow and the exchange of visits by representatives of both countries, representing both the government and the private sector, have increased steadily.

It should be noted here that in 1982 Indonesia exported \$9.8 million worth agricultural products such as coffee, pepper, and copra to Romania. Foreign Minister Mokhtar will accompany Supreme Advisory Council Chairman Panggabean to represent President Suharto in the 40th Romanian National Day anniversary celebration on 23 August.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BRUNEI

BK141221 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Trade [KADIN] will establish cooperation on trade, manpower services, technology transfer, and tourism with the Brunei Government.

According to KADIN Deputy Secretary General Kris Walian, the agreement was signed by the leader of the KADIN delegation to Brunei, Surjo Surisio, yesterday at Bandar Seri Begawan. The Brunei and Indonesian Chambers of Commerce and Trade also agreed to widen the scope of cooperation which will benefit both sides from opportunities afforded by ASEAN, such as cooperation on ASEAN pilot industries.

In efforts to enhance closer relations between Brunei and Indonesia, the Chambers of Commerce and Trade of both countries will make more reciprocal visits.

BRIEFS

TRADE CONTRACT WITH USSR -- The Soviet Union has signed a contract for the purchase of 2,000 tons of coffee from Indonesia for shipment in October this year. This is one of the results of an Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation's visit to Moscow recently. The signing of the contract was announced yesterday by Deputy Trade Attache of the Soviet Embassy (Andrey Savofalov) at the on-going Jakarta Fair. Mr (Savofalov) said the Soviet Union was truly intent on importing more commodities such as rubber, coffee, spices, and pepper from Indonesia. In 1983, trade balance between the Soviet Union and Indonesia was in favor of Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 84 BK]

MALAYSIARELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA ENTERING NEW PHASE

BK141040 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, the prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed, leaves Australia on the next stage of his Pacific odyssey to visit New Zealand. From every point of view, his visit to Australia was a pronounced success. The Malaysian prime minister, while listening attentively to different points of view, was frank in his own perceptions of Australian policy.

The Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, for his part, apart from being a kindly host, took the opportunity to hold talks on a variety of subjects that are of vital interest to both Malaysia and Australia. The fact is, no Malaysian prime minister is a stranger to Australia. It has often been pointed out by Australian leaders that for Australia, Malaysia is the former contact point with ASEAN. More than 40 years ago, Australian troops took part in the defense of what was then Malaya. After the Second World War, contact between Malaysia and Australia grew rapidly for two reasons. One was the popularity of Australian colleges and university for higher education. In those years, there was not a single institution of higher education available in Malaysia, and Australia, being closer than the United Kingdom, became a popular venue.

The royal Australian Air Force base at Butterworth was an important link in the defense pattern that contributed to Malaysia's security during the dark years of the emergency between 1948 and 1960. After merdeka or independence, relations between Malaysia and Australia grew stronger, while the volume of trade mounted rapidly.

As for the Malaysian student population in Australia, apart from the Comombo Plan scholars and holders of Commonwealth scholarships and bursaries, there were large numbers of private students studying in Australia. A number of Australian voluntary teachers and technical personnel have been serving in Malaysia from time to time, and so the links have grown stronger. There is, of course, a sizeable tourist traffic too, particularly with Penang and Kuala Lumpur. In respect of trade and commerce, Malaysia is Australia's tenth largest export market, while it ranks 21st as a source of Australian imports. The main Australian exports to Malaysia are sugar, wheat, dairy products, wool, and live animals.

In the other direction, Malaysia exports to Australia timber, natural rubber, vegetable oils, and fish. As a result of the Malaysian prime minister's visit, there is little doubt that the volume of trade with Malaysia, will improve. It is also a fact that a sizeable volume of Australian capital will take advantage of attractive opportunities in Malaysia.

Lastly, the Malaysian student population will not only increase, but will be spread out more evenly all over Australia. A new development is the Malaysian policy which requires government sponsored students to complete the first 2 years of their higher education in Malaysia before leaving for studies in Australia. This plan will really enable them to obtain greater benefit from the Australian years as it were. All in all, Australian-Malaysian relations are entering a new phase.

COMMENTARY VIEWS MAHATHIR'S NEW ZEALAND VISIT

BK151105 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, is now in New Zealand for a 2-day official visit, having completed his stay in Australia.

He is the first head of government to visit New Zealand after the assumption of office by the new Labor government in that country headed by Mr David Lange. The two prime ministers had already met in Port Moresby exactly a week ago, when both attended the one-day meeting of the heads of Commonwealth nations of the Asian-Pacific region.

New Zealand's new government has embarked on certain policies which are most welcome to the small island nations of the Pacific but which are bound to alter the assumptions of foreign policy in some other more powerful nations such as the U.S.A. Mr David Lange has already announced the firm ban on visits to New Zealand ports by nuclear powered or nuclear armed vessels. This is part of a wider strategy to create a genuine nuclear free zone in the Pacific.

At Port Moresby, the Malaysian prime minister issued a statement in which he not only merely sympathized with but fully endorsed the objective of creating a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific region. At the time, Dr Mahathir felt the need to stress the realistic point, namely that while it would not be difficult to enforce the prohibition on nuclear armed vessels entering ports and territorial waters, it would be virtually impossible to do so on the high seas, which by international law, have always been opened to the passage of ships.

Malaysia has always supported the aspirations of the Pacific island nations and their sturdy efforts to go ahead with meaningful, economic, and social development. The creation of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality is an important aspect of Malaysia's foreign policy, and it fully appreciates the present posture of New Zealand and its smaller neighbors. In his talks with Mr David Lange and his ministers, Dr Mahathir would be able to communicate not merely the Malaysian attitude but also the current concerns and perceptions of ASEAN. Malaysia and New Zealand have always enjoyed very close and cordial relations.

Even before merdeka -- or independence -- had been achieved, New Zealand units served in Malaysia during the years of the emergency or our fight against communist insurgency. Malaysians remember that an interesting result of the New Zealand presence then, was a marked increase in interest in the game of rugby among the schools and sports clubs. Even though the volume of trade with New Zealand is smaller than that with Australia, it does cover some important items. Like Malaysia, New Zealand has to confront the ugly problem of protectionism in the affluent industrialized nations and so the two prime ministers can be confidently expected to examine this issue frankly and fully.

The number of Malaysian students in New Zealand is not very large, but New Zealand's facilities may become more popular and better known after Dr Mahathir's visit. There is no doubt that the official visit will strengthen considerably the close and cordial ties that already exist between Malaysia and New Zealand.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF

HK151513 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 84 pp 27, 29

[Text] Negotiations by the government with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a letter of intent in connection with the \$630 million stand-by credit facility are still going on, Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. told a press conference the other day. "We expect to reach agreements with the IMF and the commercial banks within the year," he said.

The agreements with the commercial bank involve the restructuring of a major part of outstanding foreign debt, provision for new loans of \$1.65 billion and committed trade credits. Negotiations with the foreign banks, through the 12-bank advisory committee, are expected to resume as soon as approval is granted by the IMF on the government's letter of intent. He admitted, however, that there was still a homework to be done with respect to levels in liquidity in view of the recent developments in the banking system that entailed new releases of funds by the CB to the money stream.

Fernandez pointed out that strengthening of the banking system into a "strong institutional framework" should form an integral part of the entire debt restructuring process because putting these foreign capital resources in a manner that would help the country out of its present predicament requires financial conduits that are sound, efficient and strong. He said the closures of banks that were found to be insolvent (more liabilities than assets) were done not only to protect losses to future depositors but also as part of that objective of establishing a stronger and sounder banking system. A strong banking system, he said, was necessary if we are to generate domestic savings at a rate sufficient to fund the economic development desired, since foreign capital flows into the country are no longer expected to be as easy to come by as in the past. This is because the conditions in the international capital market are now such that it is more difficult for developing countries to borrow than they used to before.

Fernandez disclosed that about \$1.5 billion in principal repayments have matured since the standstill agreement was declared last Oct. 17. These maturities would be restructured into acceptable terms and maturities but a major part of the interest that have fallen due were being paid out of current cash earnings. He said that the short-term foreign exchange liabilities which have likewise matured have not been paid since the moratorium and they would be restructured along with the rest of the foreign debt.

Explaining the drop in the gross international reserves to \$600 million in July, the governor said it was due to the payment of \$65 million to the Asian foreign exchange swap facility, under which ASEAN nations may draw emergency foreign exchange resources in times of tight liquidity. But this level of reserves, while small, was better off than it was seven months ago because the entire \$600 million now is considered "usable," meaning they would be used to pay for imports and other foreign exchange disbursements, he added. At the same time, the net long foreign exchange position of the commercial banks has been gradually building up since banks were allowed to retain 20 percent of their foreign exchange receipts in June.

Fernandez reported that imports during the first semester were limited to what the country's foreign exchange position could afford and, consequently, went down by 20 percent. Imports are now running at about a little less than \$500 million a month compared to between \$600 million-\$500 million before the moratorium last year.

Exports, boosted by earnings from coconut oil and other cocoa products, garments, semi-conductors were running at 5.0 percent more than last year's. Copper, sugar and other traditional exports were not doing as well, contributing to the modest improvement in receipts. Inflation, however, was running at 50 percent on a year-to-year basis, he said.

FURTHER ON AGRANA BOARD HEARINGS OF AQUINO CASE

Witnesses Produce Tape

HK151459 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 84 pp 1, 17

[By Rey Panaligan]

[Text] The words "Eto na, pusida, pusila" (here he is, shoot, shoot) were uttered moments before former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was assassinated at the Manila International Airport last Aug 21, two electronics experts told the Agrava fact-finding board yesterday. The experts, Jose Mari Gonzales, former movie actor turned broadcast and electronics expert, and his Indian associate, Subroto Chowdhury, presented before the board a tape which they called as a "composite" of the video recordings of television crewmen who covered Aquino's arrival. Gonzales and Chowdhury were the "surprise witnesses" presented before the board at the resumption of its public hearings. The board had declared the investigation closed last July 6.

Gonzales told the board that the "composite tape" was culled from the video tape recordings of the ABC News, the Tokyo Broadcasting Service (TBS), and the Philippines' MBS which operates Channel 4. The composite tape showed the sequence of events during Aquino's arrival from the time the plane landed at the airport to the moment the passengers disembarked. When replayed by the board, the words "Eto na, eto na, pusila, pusila," could be heard very clearly. The words which were reportedly uttered by people close to the slain opposition leader were inaudible in previous tapes submitted to the board in evidence.

The two experts also told the board that the tape submitted by the MBS Channel 4 master tape showed the China Airlines plane taxiing at the runway followed by the scene showing the bodies of Aquino and alleged assassin Rolando Galman already lying on the tarmac.

A member of the Agrava board told the BULLETIN that "the modern and sophisticated electronics equipment may yet help us unravel the mystery of the assassination." He said that the electronics equipment "may reveal to the board what really transpired from the time Aquino exited at the service stairway to the time the first shot was heard." He also said that the tapes so far presented before the board "do not show the sequence of events that transpired moments before Aquino was shot."

Two other witnesses testified yesterday during the third re-opening of the public hearings being conducted by the board. Brig. Gen. Avelino America, commander of the Air Force's 35th Wing Division, told the board that he authorized a helicopter to hover over the airport immediately after Aquino was assassinated. America said that he granted the authority on the request of newsmen. He also said that Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and Information Minister Gregorio Cendana were with him at that time together with the newsmen at the Maharlika lounge of the Villamor Air Base in Pasay City. American said Cendana left shortly before 1:30 p.m.

Witness Told To 'Stop Talking'

OW151749 Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, Aug 15 (AFP) -- A witness today said a "mystery woman" believed to have seen the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino at Manila Airport a year ago had been told to keep silent by an officer. The mystery woman, identified as Miss Rebecca Quijano, was believed to be the woman heard screaming after Mr. Aquino was shot last August 21, on audio tapes and videotapes made by journalists travelling with the opposition chief on his homecoming trip.

Her companion on the flight, Mrs. Arelinia Santos, 35, today told the board investigating the assassination that the officer was Colonel Vicente Tigas of the Presidential Security Command.

A videotape of the crying woman being met and taken aside by Col. Tigas was shown to the board yesterday.

Mrs. Santos said Miss Quijano later told her that Col. Tigas has told her that she should stop talking, but would not say what she saw. But earlier, Col. Tigas, in his testimony, denied having told Miss Quijano anything except to offer help. He said he took her aside to keep her away from reporters as she looked distraught.

Mrs. Santos told the board that although they met again several times after last year's tragedy, she never asked Miss Quijano about what she saw. Mrs. Santos also said Miss Quijano was now in the United States but added that she did not know where. She stated that she did not see the actual shooting, adding: "I was afraid so I ran back inside the plane and hid." She added that she stayed there for about 10 minutes before coming out and finding Miss Quijano crying.

Reporters who testified before the board said that on emerging from the plane's passenger tube, the mystery woman said in reply to questions "why would I not cry when they already killed him."

The military maintains it was Rolando Galman, an alleged communist gunman, who killed Mr. Aquino but the Aquino family holds the government directly responsible.

IMELDA MARCOS COMMENTS ON AQUINO RALLIES

HK160035 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] On the scheduled rallies on August 21, the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Marcos said yesterday there is no cause for alarm as long as the rally will be held peacefully. She said there is no reason for the people to panic. However, the first lady warned that rumormongers who are out to sabotage the country's economy are again very active. The first lady was asked by lady news reporters about the rallies scheduled to mark Aquino's death anniversary. She said that by taking part in rallies people are wasting their time and energy instead of using their energy for something more productive.

MULTISECTORAL RALLY STAGED IN MAKATI 15 AUG

OW151429 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Despite the denial of rally permits, several groups have staged marches and rallies. One of such rally today occurred in Makati. And David Nye was there:

[Beginning recording] The multisectoral rally began in earnest with a march from Buendia Avenue at 3:30 this afternoon. Headed by the alliance of multisectoral associations, some 5,000 demonstrators marched along Makati Avenue, Paeso de Roxas and converged at the corner of Paeso de Roxas and Ealifa Avenue.

While no rally permit was granted by government authorities, the demonstrators proceeded with the rally with no policemen in sight.

The demonstrators then proceeded to Ugarte Field and (Imor) because they challenged the military to violate their right to peaceful assembly and free speech. [sentence as heard] The purpose of the rally march was twofold: To criticize and seek the repeal of the controversial Amendment No. 6 on decree-making powers, and to mark the death anniversary of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. As a new sign, the demonstrators were still holding their ground while reports have it, that no untoward incident erupted. [end recording]

Students Stage Rally

HK160736 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0600 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Some 1,500 students have stayed a rally at the privately owned Ugarte Field in Makati. Yesterday's rally was in protest to alleged police brutality in the dispersal of peaceful assemblies. The demonstrators, belonging to the League of Filipino Students, also demanded the scrapping of the American military bases in the country. There was no untoward incident.

VER'S OFFICE DENIES IT WILL ISSUE RALLY PERMITS

HK160821 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug

[Text] The office of Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver says it has nothing to do with the issuance of rally permits. Lieutenant Colonel Arsenio Tecson, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman, made this statement to clarify reports imputing that the chief of staff is now delegated the sole power to issue a permit for a rally or demonstration. Tecson said he does not know of any directive giving the chief of staff the power to issue a permit. He said as far as the AFP is concerned, the mayor has the authority to deny or issue a permit for demonstrators to hold a rally.

BATASAN BUDGET DEBATE CONCLUDED 14 AUG

HK151501 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 84 pp 1, 12

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) hit back at the coalesced opposition yesterday for allegedly blocking passage of the proposed P67.3-billion 1985 budget as the Batasang Pambansa ended debate on the budget's general principles.

Over the opposition's objections, the Committee on Appropriations reported out the money measure for approval on second reading. Budget Minister Manuel Alba, committee chairman, will deliver his sponsorship speech as soon as the assembly has passed the proposed rules on impeachment proceedings.

After the budget debate was terminated yesterday, the Batasan immediately tackled the proposed impeachment rules, which the Committee on Justice headed by Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza recommended for approval.

At press time, Mendoza was still on the floor answering interpellations of MP's Rogaciano Mercado (UNIDO, Bulacan), Neptali Gonzales (UNIDO, San Juan-Mandaluyong) and Antonio Cuenco (Panaghiusa-Cebu).

Alba criticized the Batasan minority for allegedly presenting "grossly inaccurate" figure which were cited by the opposition as alleged abuses in the exercise of power to transfer funds. Alba pointed out as an example, among others, the P500 million allotted for the corporate equity fund in 1982 mentioned by opposition MP Ramon Mitra (PDP-Laban, Palawan) which, Alba said, was actually P7.5 billion. Alba stressed that recourse to Presidential Decree 1177 is in accordance with law and the thrusts of the 1985 budget. He said the opposition went beyond the point of discussion and insisted on taking up all details of the budget. He said only the budgetary thrusts and strategy were to be discussed, in accordance with Batasan rules.

Alba dared Mitra to point out specific abuses so that remedies under the law can be instituted. Alba noted that Section 44 of PD 1177 has been resorted to "by practice and by tradition" and it still remains to be proven that there are really "explicit and actual situations" that can be called abuses.

Alba also cited as an example the oil industry special fund, a special fund that is automatically appropriated and, therefore, not incorporated in the annual general appropriations act. He said releases from the treasury of funds are authorized under the "special account automatic appropriation concept."

On the opposition's claim that the Batasan's power has been constricted by PD 1177, Mendoza supported Alba's stand that there are other remedies available within the context of the appropriations bills to avoid what Mitra claimed were powers susceptible to abuse. Mitra's motion to defer consideration of the budget pending repeal of PD 1177 was lost by 102-60 vote. Only one KBL member, MP Arturo Barbero (Abra), voted with the opposition because of his pending bill which seeks to amend certain sections of PD 1177.

Except for MP's Helena Benitez (Ind, Cavite) who abstained and Rafael Palmares (NP, Iloilo) who voted with the KBL, all other members of the independent "caucus of 11" led by MP Venancio Yaneza (Ind, Masbate) voted with the opposition.

Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino said he had looked at the matter of deferring the budget's consideration very realistically and with absolute pragmatism but could not agree completely with the opposition. Tolentino said that even if consideration of the budget is suspended to give way to the filing of a measure to amend the decree, there is not assurance that it will be approved. He added that even assuming that there will be enough votes to approve repeal of the decree, there is also no assurances that the president will not veto the measure.

BATASAN ASKED TO INVESTIGATE CLOSURE OF BANKS

OW151423 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] An opposition assemblyman has asked the Batasan to investigate the recent temporary closure of Banco Filipino, and the state of closures of thrift and savings banks all over the country. In her resolution, MP Eva Estrada Kalaw proposed that the Batasan Committee on Finance be directed to conduct the investigation, with the aim in view of recommending remedial loss to forestall similar occurrences.

In another resolution, Kalaw has asked the Batasan to inquire into the financial conditions of seven government-owned or controlled corporations and financial institutions. These are the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Philippine National Bank, the Social Security System, the Government Service Insurance System, Land Bank of the Philippines, Philippine Guarantee Corporation, and the Philippine Veterans' Bank.

MRS MARCOS WARNS CABINET MEMBERS ON ATTITUDE

OW151411 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Cabinet members should take immediate action against subordinates who have showed indifference in serving the public. The first lady Mrs Marcos issued the call during a meeting with Cabinet members at Malacanang today. The first lady informed the Cabinet ministers that she had received mounting complaints from the public on the apathetic attitude of some public officials in the performance of their duties. At the same time, the first lady urged Cabinet ministers to take drastic action against employees who did not observe proper decorum in their offices.

BUSINESS DAY DISCUSSES FUNDS FOR CORN PROJECTS

HK151527 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] President Marcos yesterday ordered the release of an initial P100 million from the yellow corn fund to finance the implementation of projects to be undertaken under the expanded yellow corn program. Marcos said the amount will come from budgeted government funds in accordance with the guidelines set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The yellow corn program aims to make the country self-sufficient in corn in the shortest possible time, thus eliminating its importation. The Central Bank will serve as the administrator of the yellow corn fund. The financial assistance to corn farmers will be coursed through the banking system.

Marcos said there will be three ways of availing of assistance from the fund:

- Through institutional, users' and suppliers' assistance program.
- Through the National Food Authority.
- Through the banking system assistance program.

The President said participating lenders will include not only the rural banks and the government banks such as the Philippine National Bank but also such qualified commercial banks and thrift banks as may be determined by the Central Bank.

MARKETING. The president also ordered the National Food Authority under Minister Jesus Tanchanco to be ready to purchase the farmers' yellow corn at a support price stipulated before planting season. However, the farmers can have the option to sell their harvest to other buyers. Under the executive order, the end users and suppliers of corn as well as the various input suppliers may also avail of the funding.

The repayment of loans made to the end users and suppliers will be in responsibility if these loans are re-lent to the farmers. Input suppliers may sell agricultural materials to qualified farmers on credit payable at harvest time or at some other mutually satisfactory price.

The executive order also stated that farmers and other appropriate private sector entities are entitled to storage, marketing and distribution assistance through the utilization of NFA facilities. The NFA will also extend transport and communication assistance under the terms formulated by NFA.

The executive order further provides that the National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC) will prepare and submit to the president, the prime minister and the Cabinet and the Batasang Pambansa a report on the progress of the expanded yellow corn program, with emphasis on the utilization of land for yellow corn, production performances, price behavior and exports. The report should be submitted at the end of every crop year for yellow corn, as determined by the NFAC.

Farmers Express Worry

HK151528 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] Northern Mindanao farmers and corn end-users are concerned over how the government will implement its yellow corn program, particularly its financing aspect.

Farmers and feedmillers from Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental said the government may use the same old procedures in extending loans to farmers under the Maisagana program. They told BUSINESS DAY that "if this happens the government might just fail to attain its objectives." What should be done is "to channel the funds allotted to the program through the private sector and let it (the private sector) take the risk," they said.

President Marcos last month authorized the appropriation of P500 million for the production of yellow corn and other short gestation crops which include sweet potato, soybeans, cassava and azolla.

Informed sources at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food told BUSINESS DAY the guidelines for this "productivity fund" have been submitted to the president for evaluation.

CONDUITS. Farmers are afraid the government would again channel these funds through the rural banks and the Philippine National Bank. "The government's program is actually good, but there is something wrong somewhere in its implementation," a farmer said. Under the old procedure, according to the farmer, the government would infuse funds in the form of special time deposits into the PBN and the rural banks for relending to farmers. The loans are released in the form of chits which farmers can use to buy their agricultural inputs from participating dealers of farm supplies. The dealers then go to the banks to encash these chits. In most cases, the banks cannot pay the dealers since most of the farmers do not pay their loans.

The farmers cannot pay their loans because of the system, farmers said. Using the rural banks and PBN branches as conduits for agricultural loans involves anomalous transactions, they said.

Agricultural and Food Minister Salvador H. Escudero III, in his recommendation to the president for the release of P375 million to rural banks and PBN so they can resume agricultural lending, said that there are "anomalies involving borrowers who posed as farmers to obtain loans."

EFFICIENCY. If the private sector -- end-users like feedmillers, fertilizer companies and exporters -- will be used as the channels for these funds, farmers and end-users said, the system will be more efficient. "Since the private sector will be taking the risk, it will be very careful in lending," they said. However, this system will pose a danger that only the big farmers will be benefited.

Not really, according to the farmers. Big agricultural firms deal with small farmers. In fact, they said, some private firms have started to extend agricultural loans to farmers using their own funds.

Cynamid Philippines and the United Coconut Planters Bank, for example, have joined the Maisagana program, financing farmers (as well as corporate farms) planting hybrid yellow corn. Purefoods Corp. and Planters Products, Inc., (PPI) have also entered into contract-growing arrangements with some farmers groups. PPI has been financing corn farmers in Cagayan, Isabela, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Maguindanao and Sultan Kudarat. The company lent 4,962 corn farmers some P22.7 million in the form of seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides during the first crop season 1983-1984.

Farmers said that even the P375 million released recently by the president cannot solve the financial problems of the government's agricultural programs.

In Bukidnon alone, they said, the eight rural banks are distressed because of their agricultural lending operations.

NPA KILLS CONSTABULARY SOLDIER IN ILOCOS NORTE

HK151136 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Six armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army [NPA] are reported to have shot and killed a PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldier at Barangay Agua Grande, Pagudpod, Ilocos Norte. The victim was identified as CIC Robert Rosauero. According to the report, the NPA members attacked the PC soldiers while they were asleep at their headquarters.

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DATE FILMED

17 August 1984

